THE CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME I. | ATLANTA, GEORGIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1868. | NUMBER 94

The Daily Constitution.

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Subscription Rates, Payable in Advance:

DAILY CONSTITUTION, per annum...... $10.00
Six months...... 5.00
One month...... 1.00
Single paper...... 10

All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance; and, at the expiration of the time for which a payment is made, unless previously renewed, the name of the subscriber will be stricken from our books.

CLUB RATES.

...... $ 80.00
Twenty copies...... 150.00
Newsdealers liberally contracted with.
SEMI-WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, per an.. 3.00
six months...... 1.50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SQUARES.	1 week.	2 weeks.	3 weeks.	1 month.	2 months.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
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5 Squares	11	22	30	35	60	70	105	150
Quarter column	14	25	35	40	65	80	120	160
Third of a col	25	40	50	60	85	110	150	260
Half column	35	60	80	100	130	160	200	320
One column	40	70	100	130	160	200	260	500

Terms cash, before or on demand after the first insertion.

Advertisements must be marked for a specified time.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged as new each insertion.

All advertisements, or notices of advertisements, under "Local Business," are chargeable at the rate of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A LINE for each insertion. No notice will appear for a less sum than ONE DOLLAR.

Advertisements under the head of "Special Notices," twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

The above prices will be charged for transient advertisements.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's sales, per levy of ten lines or less.. $2 50
Sheriff's Mortgage fi. fa. sales, per square...... 5 00
Tax Collector's sales, per square...... 5 00
Citations for Letters of Administration...... 3 00
Citations for Letters of Guardianship...... 3 00
Letters of application for dismission from Administration...... 4 50
Letters of application for dismission from Guardianship...... 3 00
Applications for leave to sell Land...... 5 00
Notices to Debtors and Creditors...... 3 00
Sales of Land, etc., per square...... 5 00
Sales of perishable property, 10 days, per sqr. 1 50
Estray Notices, 30 days...... 3 00
Foreclosure of Mortgage, per sqr, each time... 1 00

TIME REQUIRED FOR LEGAL ADVERTISING.

Sales of Land, etc., by Administrators, Executors or Guardians, are required by law to be held on the first Tuesday in the month, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, at the Court House in the county in which the property is situated. Notices of these sales must be given in a public gazette 40 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices of the sale of personal property must be given in like manner 10 days previous to the day of sale.

Notices to the debtors and creditors of an estate must also be published 40 days.

Notice that application will be made to the Court of Ordinary for leave to sell Land, etc., must be published for two months.

Citations for letters of Administration, Guardianship, etc., must be published 30 days; for dismission from Administration, monthly 6 months; for dismission from Guardianship 40 days.

Rules for foreclosure of Mortgage must be published monthly for 4 months; for establishing lost papers, for the full space of 3 months; for compelling titles from Executors or Administrators, where bond has been given by the deceased, the full space of three months.

Publications will always be continued according to these, the legal requirements, unless otherwise ordered.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

GEORGIA RAILROAD—171 miles—Fare five cents per mile.—JOHN P. KING, President; E. W. COLE, Superintendent; G. T. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta...... 5.00 A.M.
Arrive at Augusta...... 3.45 P.M.
Leave Augusta...... 7.00 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta...... 6.30 P.M.
No trains on Sunday.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta...... 5.40 P.M.
Arrive at Augusta...... 3.00 A.M.
Leave Augusta...... 10.00 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta...... 7.40 A.M.

ATLANTA & WEST POINT RAILROAD—87 miles—Fare, —— per mile—JOHN P. KING, President; L. P. GRANT, Superintendent; R. M. FARRAR, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta...... 7:58 A. M.
Arrive at West Point...... 12:30 P. M.
Leave West Point...... 12:50 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta...... 5:25 P. M.

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta...... 3:00 P. M.
Arrive at West Point...... 11:05 P. M.
Leave West Point...... 3:00 A. M.
Arrive at Atlanta...... 10:00 A. M.

MACON & WESTERN RAILROAD.—103 miles—Fare, five cents per mile—A. J. WHITE, President; R. A. ANDERSON, Agent at Atlanta:

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Daily, except Sundays.

Leave Macon - - - - 7.45 A.M.
Arrive at Atlanta - - - - 2.00 P.M.
Leave Atlanta - - - - 7.15 A.M.
Arrive at Macon - - - - 1.30 P.M.

NIGHT EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta - - - - 6.30 P.M.
Arrive at Macon - - - - 2.10 A.M.
Leave Macon - - - - 8.40 P.M.
Arrive at Atlanta - - - - 4.30 A.M.

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1868.—From and after this date, until further notice, this office will be opened and closed as follows:

Open at...... 8 o'clock, A M
Close at...... 12½ o'clock, P M
Open at...... 2 o'clock, P M
Close at...... 6 o'clock, P M

SUNDAYS.

Open at...... 8 o'clock, A M
Close at...... 10 o'clock, A M
feb19—dtf THOS. G. SIMMS, P. M.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Cards of six lines or less, under this head, inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

ATTORNEYS.

FRANK E. BURKE, Attorney at Law, Preston, Webster county, Georgia. Collections promptly made and Litigated Cases attended to in all adjoining counties. Particular attention given to cases in bankruptcy. aug24-dtf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

G. H. & A. W. FORCE, Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Whitehall street, keep on hand the largest and best selected stock in Atlanta, and will sell to country merchants at New York prices, with freight added. July16-d1y

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

B. HERMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Silver Ware and Fancy Goods, Gold Pens and Spectacles, corner Marietta and Whitehall streets, (old Norcross corner,) Atlanta, Ga. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., repaired and warranted. apr18-d6m

WM. BOLLMAN, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Gold Pens, Spectacles, &c., Whitehall street, 2d door above M. Lynch & Co.'s Book Store, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing in good style and warranted. nov15—d1y

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN, PROPRIETORS.

Within 100 yards of the General Passenger Depot.

Corner Alabama and Prior Streets,

E. R. SASSEEN, J. W. YORK, R. T. JOURDAN. } *ATLANTA, GA.*

J. W. F. BRYSON, R. T. JOURDAN, Clerks. june16-dtf

E. E. BROWN. W. F. BROWN.

BROWN'S HOTEL,

(Opposite Depot)

MACON GA

THIS long and well known Hotel, with its unequaled system, still presents itself to the traveling public.

The House was opened on the 1st of January, 1855, and took at once a prominent position among the "first class" Hotels of the country. It has never been closed since, but it has been steadily increasing in prosperity, till it acknowledges no successful rival in the business in the State.

Recent improvements and refurnishing of the House, which is still in the hands of the Proprietors, have left nothing to be desired by those who love their ease and enjoy the comforts and luxuries of life. The Hotel is admirably situated for the convenience of the travelling public, being situated opposite the Passenger Depot, and but a few steps from the same. It has a retinue of well trained servants in every department, and the Proprietors will spare no pains or expense to sustain the established reputation of the Hotel. Special attention paid to the wants of lady guests, who may sojourn at the House, and none shall go away dissatisfied, if an earnest endeavor to please ... liberal share of the public patronage. jel6-dtf

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O. A. LOCHRANE,

Attorney & Counsellor AT LAW,

ATLANTA, Ga. Office in the building of the United States Court, on Broad street, formerly occupied by Brown & Pope, will practice in the Superior Courts of Fulton and Bibb counties, in the United States District and Circuit Courts at Atlanta and Savannah, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

The unfinished business of Brown & Pope is in course of preparation and will be completed by me. Office hours from 9 to 3, and from 5 to 6 o'clock. sept12 d3m

ELAM CHRISTIAN,

General Commission Merchant, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES:—Col. C. W. Styles, Gen. J. B. Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Hon. Warren Aiken, Bartow County, Ga. W. A. Huff & Co., T. W. Freeman & Co., Macon, Ga. aug 25d

S. D. HEARD. R. W. HEARD.

S. D. HEARD & SON,

Warehouse AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Augusta, Ga.

Commission for selling Cotton 1¼ per cent. Consignments solicited. sep20-d2w*

T. T. SMITH, Savannah. D. P. HILL, Atlanta. W. L. LAMPKIN, Forsyth,

SMITH, HILL & LAMPKIN,

COTTON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

SAVANNAH, GA.

WE are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments to ourselves, and on Cotton shipped to Northern markets or Liverpool. aug11-d3m

R. W. HOGAN, of Georgia, WITH

W. A. RANSOM & CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

384 & 386 Broadway, New York

Warren A. Ransom, Aaron P. Ransom, Darius W. Geer, Robert H. Boyd. sep8d1m

MORRIS & TRIMBLE,

Importers Manufacturers and Dealers in

French Burr and other Mill Stones,

BOLTING CLOTHS,

BEST quality Anker Brand, by the piece or cut to order. Smut Machines, Belting, and Mill Furnishing Goods generally.

WEST FALLS AVENUE, Near Pratt Street Bridge, Baltimore. aug18-d3m

J. M. & J. C. ALEXANDER,

DEALERS IN

Dutch Bolting Cloths, Mill Findings

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

Carriage Material, Agricultural and Mining Implements & Supplies,

HOES, CHAINS, SCYTHE BLADES AND CRADLES,

Tools for all Trades,

Metals, Belting, Hollow Ware, &c.

WHITEHALL STREET ...... ATLANTA, GA

mar27—d4

Chicago Ale Depot.

M. E. KENNY has constantly on hand a full supply of the celebrated LILL'S CHICAGO ALE, and is prepared to supply dealers in any quantity. He is also dealer in

BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKIES and SEGARS

Sample Rooms, No. 14 Alabama street, next door to the United States Hotel. apr1—d1y

MACGREGOR LINE!

DIRECT

Steam Communication

WITH EUROPE!

THE

Georgia and Liverpool

LINE!

OF

First-Class New Iron Clyde-Built Steamships,

COMPOSED OF THE

SARASOTA, Now building.
SALUDA, Now building.
SELMA, Now building.
SAVANNAH, Now building.
SATILLA, Now building.
WAVERLY, Captain BRYSON.
LEITH, Captain BARNETSON.
STIRLING, Captain BLACK.
RIGA, Captain HUNTER.
DON, Captain MASON.

Freight taken from and to St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Selma, Montgomery, Eufaula, Tallahassee, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Augusta, Griffin, Albany, Americus, Greensboro, Madison, Covington, Athens, Newnan, LaGrange, West Point, Cuthbert, Dawson, Thomasville, Cartersville, and all points in the Southern States, Great Britain and the Continent.

Bills of lading signed on Railroad receipts at interior points of shipment. Press receipts at Savannah and dray receipts at Liverpool. Insurance effected from interior points of shipment and from Savannah, when desired, on our open policies here or in Liverpool.

Advance of three-quarters of the value at the time of shipment given upon consignments, and proceeds guaranteed.

Proposed days of sailing from Savannah, **1st and 15th of Each Month,** commencing as follows:

WAVERLY, 1,500 bales capacity, 15th November.
DON, 2,500 bales capacity, - - 1st December.
RIGA, 3,500 bales capacity, - - 15th December.
LEITH, 4,500 bales capacity, - - 1st January.

Extra steamers of 1,500 and 3,000 bales capacity will be despatched to Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Trieste, Genoa, and Cronstadt, whenever inducement offers.

Freight taken from Cardiff, or any indirect port, for Savannah. Apply to

WM. M. TUNO & CO.

In Liverpool to STODDART BROTHERS, and Leith to DONALD R. MACGREGOR.

sept6 d3m

Good! Good! Good!

UNDER the head good, I, a few days since, sold a drug store very cheap. I now offer the following property equally as cheap:

Some of the best city property in the city, surrounded by Alabama and Forsyth streets on two sides, on the other by the Macon and Western Railroad, on the other by an alley. The property is central, within one hundred yards of the Capital; a fine place to build a fine warehouse; side track 68 feet, length 140. On the place a fine Livery Stable. This is the most desirable place in the city, and I offer it very low. One lot of land within seven miles of Lithonia, on the Georgia Railroad; also, one fine mare, very fine. I will give the best bargain that can be had in the city. Will take a good plantation near the city or some city property in part pay. I will be glad to change the farm, 160 acres, 8 fine orchards, house with 8 rooms, good gin house, cast gearing, all other necessary buildings. You had better call soon, I am determined to sell, and *a great bargain can be had, it can, it can; yes it can;* for I will sell, yes I will. Titles good. Out of Green Backs, and will have to take what I can get; that is too bad, but can't be helped.

I can be found at the City Drug Store, corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets.

sept2-d1m B. G. KELLEY.

ATTENTION!

Cotton Planters and Shippers.

WOOLFOLK, WALKER & CO.

MACON, GEORGIA.

SUCCESSORS to WOOLFOLK & ANDERSON, at the Harris & Ross Warehouse, would respectfully call the attention of their planting friends and cotton shippers generally to the fact that they have formed a copartnership under the above style, for the transaction of a Warehouse and Commission Business, pledging themselves to give their undivided attention to the interests of their patrons.

We will make liberal advances upon Cotton in store, and will also fill all orders for our customers with promptness and dispatch. We solicit your favors.

JAS. H. WOOLFOLK
JOEL A. WALKER
JNO. F. HAYES.

june 17—d4m

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Adopted by the New York National Democratic Convention, July 7, 1868.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Convention assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand—

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide, that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder.

6. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from offices, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; an assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintainance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army that carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has so far as in its power dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and Star Chamber inquisitions for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a Bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the Supreme Judiciary tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized, consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sales of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

ATLANTA POST OFFICE.—ARRIVAL and Departure of Mails. Office open at 8 o'clock, A. M.; Close at 7, P. M. Sunday from 8 to 10, A. M. Officers: THOS. G. SIMMS, Postmaster; FRANK MILLS, Assistant Postmaster; J. S. NALL, Money Order and Registry Clerk and Cashier; J. C. DANIEL, Mailing Clerk; J. W. WOODRUFF, Distributing Clerk; C. BRUMLEY, W. A. ORME, Delivery Clerks; M. W. SMITH, Stamp Clerk; P. H. WOODWARD, Special Agent Postoffice Department.

	Mails arr've	Mails Cl'se.
Washington, D. C.	3.45 A. M.	6 P. M.
New York	3.45 "	6 "
Philadelphia	3.45 "	6 "
Baltimore	3.45 "	6 "
Memphis and Arkansas	3.45 "	6 "
Louis'lle, Cinci'ti, Chicago and Nashville	3.45 "	6 "
W. & A. R. R. Way Mail	3.45 "	6 "
Augusta, Ga.	7.45 A.M. 4.20 P.M.	5 P.M 6 A.M
Charleston	7.45 A.M. 4.20 P.M.	5 P. M.
Ga. R. R. Way Mail, Athens, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga.	4.20 P. M.	6 A. M.
M. & W. R. R. Way Mail	2.00 P. M.	6 45 A. M.
Macon	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
Savannah, S. W. R. R. and Florida	4.00 A. M.	6 P. M.
New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery and Columbus	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.
Atlanta and Montgomery Way May	5.20 P. M.	7 A. M.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL LINE.

Atlanta to Dahlonega—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Dahlonega to Blairsville and to Murphy, N. C.—Weekly—Saturdays.
Newnan to Carrollton and Bowden—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Newnan to Franklin—semi-Weekly—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
LaGrange to Griffin—Tri-Weekly, via Greenville, Ga.
LaGrange to Columbus, via Hamilton—Tri-Weekly.
Stone Mountain, Ga., to Lawrenceville—Tri-Weekly.
Lawrenceville to Gainesville—Weekly—Saturdays.
Athens to Gainesville—Semi-Weekly—Tuesdays and Thursdays.
Cartersville to Marble Works and Hiwassee Weekly—Tuesdays.

EVENING EDITION.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 3,000!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 1.

Mass Meetings are ordered, by the Executive Committee, at the following times and places:

Blackspear, Pierce county, Wednesday, October 7.

Jacksonville, Telfair county, Wednesday October 7.

DID BRYANT SAY IT?—Bryant, the carpet-bagger, being called upon by the son of Mr. Alley—the witness—to know if he, Bryant, had used the language reported by the Reporter of THE CONSTITUTION in his remarks in behalf of Fyall, (the negro), *denied* using the language reflecting upon Mr. Alley, and by such denial, escaped castigation. Below we give the report of our Reporter, and the endorsement of several members of the House who heard the "dirty dog." We dare say every truthful member of the House would sign the endorsement if necessary. 'Tis not necessary, and as we were present and heard the language of the cowardly whelp, and endorse the truth of the news reported by our Reporter, we see no reason to pursue the subject further in this way.

Mr. RAWLS moved that the evidence be read as it was short, to satisfy all parties.

The evidence was read. Fyall swore that his parents were French and came to South Carolina during the days of nullification.

Mr. Alley swore that he knew Fyall well, that his mother was a mulatto, that she was half white and half negro, and that he could produce three hundred persons that would swear to these facts Fyall was sold to Judge Lochrane before the war, and also to Dr. Thompson.

Mr. FYALL, (negro,) wished to be heard. If he was a slave, so-called a negro, it was not his fault. The gentleman said my mother was a half negro—probably he was the midwife and might therefore be competent to answer. The Chair called him to order.

Mr. BETHUNE moved to recommit the question, because the presumption of law was in favor of Fyall. Motion voted down.

Mr. RICE hoped the gentleman might be able to state his reason.

The CHAIR. He has had that privilege, the motion has been voted down.

Mr. FYALL hoped he would have more than half an hour to speak, as he had some *mighty dirty* things to tell on Georgia. He couldn't tell it in half an hour, and sit down.

Mr. BRYANT said that Mr. Fyall stands unimpeached, and here comes up another man who does not stand as well as Fyall, and swears directly the opposite

Mr. PHILLIPS called the gentleman to order; the evidence was not up before the House; the report of the committee was up.

The CHAIR ruled that Mr Bryant was in order. Mr. Fyall could speak through his next friend.

Mr. ANDERSON wanted to know if the gentleman (Mr. Bryant) was Fyall's next friend.

No answer.

Mr. BRYANT—Must men who have been duly elected be thus thrown out of their seats on such flimsy testimony? Thank God, there was a time of reckoning coming. [Am on from the Democrats.] Already the Council of the Nation has been notified of the action of this House, and the result will make these gentlemen tremble more than the vote of Maine did this morning. When he was in the majority in this House he was not disposed to oppress the minority. I expect to see a majority of my men in this House when the next Legislatur meets, and I want the majority to act magnanimously.

Mr. RAWLS—Did you no help put the negro in office against the will of the majority of the people?

We, the undersigned, members of the House of Representatives, were present and heard the discussion of the Fyall case, and remember to have heard Mr. Bryant from Richmond, use substantially the language as reported in THE CONSTITUTION of the 16th of September, as quoted above:

O. G. SPARKS, Bibb county.
R. H. HALL, Glynn "
W. B. HILL, Macon "
R. A. SEALE, Pike "
T. M. HARKNESS, Butts "
JAS. K. BARNUM, Stewart county.
T. A. HARPER, Terrell "

INDIANA.—Speaking of the prospect in Indiana, the National Intelligencer says: "We have private information from high sources in Radicalism that their high priests give up the State. Henceforth their efforts are to be bent mainly in "saving Ohio," the situation of which, to them, is anything but flattering. A month ago the Radical canvass, as we happen to know, showed but the small edge of a majority in Indiana of 5,000. Even a less figure was claimed by Mr. Colfax when here. We are satisfied that Jacobinism has gone up in the central State of the Northwest. Right in in the heart of that great power in politics —the Northwest—the Radical column gives way, menacing, of course, the worst form of disaster to the wings—Ohio on the right, and Illinois on the left.

It is a great thing in military strategy or tactics to pierce the centre, as did Bonaparte the allied Austrians and Russians at Austerlitz.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF IT?—We have been waiting, with breathless suspense, for Capt. Mills' report of the Camilla affair. Will the Captain please hurry it up? It is understood that the Captain, upon examination of the affair, exonerates the citizens of Camilla, and attaches the blame where it rightfully belongs, to the negroes, as led by Pearce, Murphy & Co.

At all events the world demands the report and echo answers "where?"

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF MAYOR HOFFMAN IN PHILADELPHIA.—A dispatch dated Philadelphia, September 28th, says the largest Democratic meeting of the campaign was held at the corner of Broad and Coates streets, to listen to Mayor Hoffman, of New York, who had a most enthusiastic reception, the crowd welcoming him as the next Governor of New York. Two stands were erected for the speakers, but the main interest centered about that from which Mayor Hoffman spoke.

The Fox Campaign Club were out in force, and made an imposing display.

OHIO.—General George W. Morgan, in a letter written to the Democratic Mass Convention lately held at Indianapolis, says "we shall carry Ohio!"

A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, to the Cincinnati Enquirer, says "we have the names of one hundred and thirty-three men who voted the Republican ticket in this city last fall, but who will vote with us in October and November."

PENNSYLVANIA AND INDIANA—*Democratic Victories Certain.*—The Washington Evening Express of the 28th, says "letters from Indiana and Pennsylvania received in this city, from reliable, well-informed, careful sources, are in the highest degree encouraging. We shall carry both these States in October, by a majority of not less, surely, than 20,000."

NEW YORK.—A special dispatch to the World, dated Cuba, N. Y., September 25th, says the Democrats of Cuba and vicinity, held a large and enthusiastic meeting last evening. Palmer's Hall was packed and many Republicans were present to listen to a speech from Attorney-General Champlain. Mr. Champlain made one of the most eloquent and telling speeches of the campaign. The Club has a splendid banner and are vigorously pushing the battle.

Another special to the same paper, dated Penn Yan, N. Y., September 25th, says a large and enthsiastic Democratic meeting was held here on Thursday night in Bush's large Hall, which was filled to overflowing. S. S. Ellsworth, Esq., presided. Hon. F. Kernan made a masterly and conclusive speech. The Young Men's Democratic Club were out with torches and transparencies, making a fine display. The meeting was a great success.

PROLONGED SESSION.—We are pleased to learn that our recommendation of a prolonged session of the Legislature meets with general approval. We would again urge upon members the importance of acting upon the suggestions made. We are in the midst of events which require the utmost vigilance to guard against evil influences, and he who is unfaithful to his trust at such a time, the country will not excuse. We do not think that body should adjourn until after the November election in view of the peculiar political crisis through which we are passing. We could not assign any reason in addition to these already given that will not readily suggest itself to the minds of members.

THE CONTEST IN PENNSYLVANIA.—We repeat, says the National Intelligencer, what we stated in our issue of yesterday, that our intelligence from Pennsylvania is of the most cheering character. There is no variation in the accounts that reach us from our friends there, and they warrant the expectation that on the 13th of October next, the Conservatives will achieve a signal and overwhelming triumph. The Democracy of the old Keystone are fairly aroused; they are at work all over the State, and the calculation of Mr. Cameron, that our vote will not be out, will not in the end prove to be any wiser than that of the man who built his house upon the sand.

Hon. G. W. Craddock, of Frankfort, says the Louisville Courier, passed through the city yesterday on a short visit to Illinois. He brings encouraging reports of the hopeful condition of things politically in that heretofore benighted region.

We invite the attention of members of the Shakspeare Club to a notice in another column. There should be a full and prompt attendance, as business of vital importance to the Club will be transacted.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, October 1, 1868.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Bowers of the Senate.

The Journal was read and approved.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To expedite causes in the Superior Courts in this State where the presiding Judge is interested. Passed.

To prevent the obstructing of water courses by accumulation of vegetable matter, &c. Passed.

To repeal 1897 section of the Code. Passed

To relieve Amos L Southerlin. Lost.

To regulate the issue and payment of orders upon the County Treasurer. Passed.

Mr. BURNS of the Conference Committee made a report that the Committee had agreed to tax whisky only 10 cents instead of 20 cents per gallon.

The Tax Bill was taken up, passed as amended, and ordered to be transmitted to the House.

To secure efficiency in the conduct of the officers of Record. Lost.

To guarantee the rights of voters. Indefinitely postponed.

To amend section 4491 of the Code Lost.

To relieve John M. and James Schley. Lost.

To compel tax payers to pay taxes at the County Sites when required by the Tax Collector Lost

To provide for the payment of officers and others having claims against the late county courts. Indefinitely postponed.

To provide for the drawing of jurors in certain counties in this State. Passed.

To authorize the Judge of the Superior Court of Chatham county to draw an additional number of jurors. Passed.

To alter and amend section 4333 of Irwin's Code in relation to cattle stealing. Passed.

To authorize Frederick W. Daws to practice medicine and charge for services. Passed.

To legalize the action of E. D. Watson, Ordinary of Lee county Passed

To relieve Julius W. Drivers from the penalties of a second marriage without previous divorce. Laid over for the present

To authorize the Governor to appoint a State Geologist.

Mr. BURNS recognized the importance of having a competent State Geologist, but he was opposed to the creation of a new office for partisan political purposes. He would favor the creation of a Chair of Geology in the State University, to be filled by a competent Professor, who, in addition to his collegiate duties, shall perform those of State Geologist. He would, therefore, move to lay the bill on the table for the present. Agreed to.

To incorporate the Gainesville, Dahlonega and Ductown Railroad Company. Passed.

To explain the article in the Constitution relative to change of venue.

This bill occasioned a good deal of discussion among the legal gentlemen of the Senate, and was finally passed with an amendment. Yeas 22, nays 13.

The rules were suspended for the purpose of taking up the House bill appropriating money for the burial of the Confederate dead.

Mr. HINTON read an eloqent appeal in behalf of its passage, and paid a glowing tribute to the sacred memory of Georgia's departed heroes.

Messrs. NUNNALLY and HUNGERFORD spoke in favor of the passage of the bill.

The main question was put and the bill passed unanimously, Mr. Adkins declining to vote. It appropriates $2,000 to the purpose indicated.

The regular order was resumed, being the reading of bills for the third time.

A bill relative to certain fire companies of Macon. Passed.

A bill allowing A. K. Whitfield to peddle without license. Passed.

A bill to create a court for the trial of criminal causes, and for other purposes. Lost.

A bill to relieve Thomas Adams, of Thomas county. Passed.

A bill to change the lines between Polk and Harralson. Passed.

A bill to change the lines between Gilmer and Fannin. Passed.

A bill to define the penalties of horse stealing. Lost.

A bill in relation to protest on Bills of Exchange. Passed.

A bill to alter and change the names of certain parties from Newton to Ison. Laid on the table.

A bill to give physicians a lean on homesteads and exemptions for services rendered. Indefinitely postponed.

A bill to explain an act to levy and collect a tax for the year 1868, relative to the tax on Theatres. Twenty-five dollars, paid once by the manager covers all his performances for one year in any given county.

A bill to continue in office certain Judges of the Superior Court in certain cases. Amended, passed and ordered to be transmitted to the House.

A bill to authorize the sale of lands of the Georgia Military Institute. Postponed indefinitely.

A bill to provide for the service of summons in civil suits. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Scudder Mining and Manufacturing Company. Laid on the table for the present.

Adjourned till 3½ o'clock this afternoon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, October 1.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Adams.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. PRICE moved to reconsider the action of the House relating to the loss of the bill for the relief of honest debtors. He spoke in favor of the reconsideration and said that this was a bill for the relief of poor people and that they deserved relief as much as the rich class, and he hoped that it would be entertained for their sake. The creditor should not have a lien on the bone and muscle of the debtor. The little that the poor man had accumulated should not be taken away to satisfy the rapacious desires of the law. The relief law as passed here will not give relief to this class of our people, and I thing that this Legislature should do something for their relief. As far as I am concerned, I would not favor relief—I would vote against it—but it is my desire to do something for honest debtors, and I think this will meet the case.

Mr. HARPER, of Terrell, I think that this bill has taken the course it should. I have been willing to grant relief to our people, since they have become impoverished, and I think the relief bill which was passed by the House will answer all purposes. It affords more relief than this bill This bill is a State bankrupt bill, and is not necessary.

The previous question was called and the motion to reconsider lost.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Morgan, moved to reconsider the bill to prevent the trespass of stock in the county of Morgan lost yesterday.

Mr. WILLIAMS spoke in favor of reconsideration, stating that it was the desire of his constituency that such a bill should pass.

Mr. PARK, of Greene, said it was a local bill and he thought it was necessary for such a bill to pass. He thought it was the desire of the people of the county that such should be the law.

Motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. HUDSON moved to reconsider so much of the proceedings of yesterday as makes the bill giving a longer time to redeem land sold in Fannin county, for taxes, general.

Motion to reconsider prevailed.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Bill to incorporate the town of Hogansville. Passed

Bill to incorporate Swift Creek Camp ground, in the county of Dooly.

Mr. HARPER, of Terrell, thought that the bill was unconstitutional and moved to lay it on the table. Motion prevailed.

Bill to regulate the fees of magistrates and other officers in the counties of Bibb, Monroe and Lee. Passed

Bill to change the line between the counties of Taylor and Macon. Passed.

Mr. DRAKE moved to suspend the rules to offer a resolution for the relief of the tax collector of Upson county. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

Bill to allow Taylor county two thousand dollars to build a jail. Indefinitely postponed.

Bill to apportion certain sections of roads for Concord Manufacturing Company. Lost

Bill to amend the 2,573 section of Irwin's Code. Lost.

Bill to incorporate the Wilmington Railroad Company. Passed.

Bill to allow owners of mills or mines to draw water over intervening lands. Passed.

Bill to revise and amend the charter of the Athens and Rabun Railroad Company. Passed

Bill to authorize the ordinaries to grant marriage license in certain cases. Lost.

Bill to allow James M. Gales, of Richmond county, to practice medicine. Lost

A bill for the relief of Richard Johnson, of the County of Houston. Lost.

A bill to prevent camp hunting by non-residents in County of Paulding Lost.

A bill for the relief of Nancy Jones of Paulding county. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Eatonton and Madison Railroad Company. Passed.

A bill to empower Mrs S. A. Cook, of Coweta county, to act as guardian for her minor children. Lost.

A bill to incorporate the Camilla and Cuthbert Railroad Company. Passed.

A bill to authorize the Auditor of the State Road to pay P. C. McCreary one hundred dollars per quarter.

Mr. HARPER, of Terrell, spoke in favor of the bill. He said that the reasons set forth in the bill justified its passage. He lost his leg in the service of the road, and agreed not to sue the road if he was employed.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Morgan, said that he knew Mr. Mccreary to be a worthy man and hoped the bill would pass. Bill passed.

A bill to prevent injury of growing crops, by persons hunting and fishing. [Making it a misdemeanor to do so without the consent of the owner.]

Mr. CRAWFORD said the bill was a good one and he hoped it would pass.

Mr. SISSON said that it was an important bill for his county, and would prevent the depredations that were going on continually in the country, and he hoped it would pass.

Mr. PHILLIPS said he did not wish the law to be general that it was not necessary in his county

Several members wished to amend by exempting their counties, and motion was made to lay the bill on the table for the present and passed.

Mr. FITZPATRICK moved to suspend the rules to take up the following resolution:

Whereas, J. E. Bryant, member from Richmond county, is an officer of the United States, and as such is disqualified to occupy a seat on this floor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed by this House to investigate the charges against the said Bryant, with power to send for persons and papers.

Rules suspended, and a motion was made to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. HARPER, of Terrell, rose and inquired what the gentlemen had fallen out about?

Mr. RAWLS said, if the mover of the resolution would pardon him, it is an adage that when rogues fall out, honest men would get their dues. He hoped the resolution would not be laid on the table.

Motion to lay on the table did not prevail—yeas 32, nays 63, and the resolution was adopted.

["Honest men their dues obtain
When rogues fall out—the rule defiant—
And "Fitz," to prove the adage true
Goes back on J. E. Bryant."]

A bill to loan the credit of the State to the Georgia Western Railroad Company. Indefinitely postponed.

A bill to incorporate the Albany and Columbus Railroad Company. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the town of Thomaston, county of Upson. Passed.

A bill to repeal 3798 section of Irwin's Code. Passed

A bill to make all bonds payable to the Judges of the Superior Courts. Laid on the table.

A bill to change the time of holding Superior Courts in Macon county. Passed.

A bill to authorize land owners in the counties of Liberty and Talbot to remove obstructions in Beard creek Passed.

On motion of Mr. TURNIPSEED the following resolution was read and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives tender to the citizens of Atlanta their most hearty thanks for the grand exhibition of generosity extended them on the evening of the 29th September, in a rich and splendid banquet.

A bill for the relief of the people from the ruinous contracts made with Loan and Building Associations. Lost.

House adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

FEMALE SOCIETY.—We endorse every word of John Randolph about ladies' society. Read what he says, young men, and act accordingly:

You know my opinion about female society. Without it we should degenerate into brutes. This observation applies with ten-fold force to young men and those who are in the prime of manhood. For, after a certain time in life, the literary may make a shift (a poor one, I grant) to do without society. To a young man nothing is so important as a spirit of devotion (next to his Creator) to some amiable woman, whose image may occupy his heart and guard it against pollution, which besets it on all sides. A man ought to choose him a wife as Mrs. Primose did her wedding gown, for qualities that "wear well." One thing, at least, is true—that if matrimony has its cares, celibacy has no pleasures. A Newton, or a more eminent scholar, may find enjoyment in mere study, a man of literary taste can receive in books a powerful auxiliary, but a man must have a bosom friend, and children around him, to cherish and support the dreariness of age.

MORE GOLD FOR THE BONDHOLDERS.—The amount of specie shipped to Europe from New York last week was six hundred and forty thousand three hundred and ninety dollars, a total of sixty-five million eight hundred and seventy-two thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars since the 1st of January, against forty million nine hundred and eighty-three thousand three hundred and two dollars for the corresponding period last year—an increase of more than twenty-four million on the shipments of last year.

Tax-payers, how long can you endure this constant and steadily increasing drain of gold? And how long will it be before your nation is bankrupt, at this rate of expenditure? They may talk to you of "loyalty" and "copper-heads," but, if you are not wilfully blind, you must see that the only way to return to specie payments is to make a change of rulers by electing the Democratic candidates.—*Reading (Pa.) Eagle.*

PENNSYLVANIA — PITTSBURG, Sept. 28. An immense Democratic mass meeting is being held opposite the St. Charles Hotel, the street being entirely blockaded for a square by persons listening to Gen. Frank P. Blair, who is addressing the multitude. The St. Charles and also the office of the Daily Morning Star are brilliantly illuminated. Great enthusiasm, fire-works, &c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

Assistant Treasurer Denounced.

General Hancock's Wound.

Bonded Warehouse Burned.

Death of Judge Jacob Flinn.

Death of Theodore Jones.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Several of the New York papers denounce the Assistant Treasurer for the recent sales of Gold.

CARRONDOLET, Mo., October 1.—Gen. Hancock's wound, received at Gettysburg, has re-opened and will detain him here for a month.

NEW YORK, October 1.—The Bonded Warehouse, known as the Empire Stores, were burned this morning. Loss half million dollars.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—Jacob Flinn, for a long time Judge of the Criminal Court, is dead.

Theodore Jones, the artist, is dead.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Money active at 7. Sterling active at 8½. Gold 139⅝. 1862s 13; North Carolinas, new, 73; Virginias, new 54 asked; Tennessee ex-coupons 68; new 68 Flour 10 15. Wheat favors buyers. Corn unchanged. Mess pork quiet at 28 37½. Lard dull; steam 19¼a19½. Cotton a shade firmer but quiet at 26¼. Turpentine quiet at 43½a44. Rosin—strained common 2 45. Freights firm.

LONDON, October 1.—Bonds 71¾; Consols 94¼.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Bourse firm; rente 69.35.

LIVERPOOL, October 1—Noon.—Cotton buoyant; sales 15,000; Uplands 10¼; Orleans 10¾.

Afternoon.—Cotton continues buoyant; Uplands to arrive 9¾. Breadstuffs heavy. Beef and pork quiet. Lard dull. Turpentine declining.

HAVRE, Oct. 1.—Cotton firm and active.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Markets by Mail.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, Sept 27.

FLOUR.—We quote fine at 6 00a6 50; superfine 6 50a7 00; extra 7 50a7 75; extra family 7 75a9 25; No 1 at 10 00a10 50; fancy 11 00a11 75; rye 8 25a 8 50.

GRAIN.—We quote wheat at from 1 85a2 10. Rye 1 30a1 35 Oats 48a50 in wagons, and 53a55 in store. Corn 92a95. Barley—No 2 2 10a2 15 in store, fall 2 60a2 75. Malt 2 25a2 35 in store; fall 2 75a2 90.

PROVISIONS.—We quote mess pork at 29 00. Shoulders at 12¾a13; rib sides 15a15¼; sides 16¼a 16¾; breakfast bacon 21a22. Lard 19¾a20; keg lard 21a21¼.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28.

FLOUR.—The market is quotably unchanged, with a fair local demand, and sales of 38 barrels reported of various grades at quotations. We quote fine at 6 00a6 50; superfine 6 50a7 00; extra at 7 50a7 75; extra family 8 75a9 25; No 1 10 00a 10 50; fancy 11 00a11 75; rye flour 8 25a8 50.

GRAIN.—The market opened to-day more buoyant and an improved demand was reported.

WHEAT—Is steady at prices that have ruled for some time past, and stocks are being reduced by shipments East and the daily consumption by the city mills. Receipts are light and buyers are offering from 1 80 to 2 10 for the various grades of red and white. Sales 1,000 bushels reported to-day on private terms.

CORN—Is in good demand and advancing; sales reported of 3 000 bushels at 98 in bulk, and the market closed at 97 to 1 00. We heard of a sale of 150 bushels new crop at 70.

OATS—Are firm, with sales to-day of 2,000 bushels at 60, sacks included. The market is firm at 53 to 55, in bulk, and dealers are paying from 47 to 50 from wagons.

RYE—Is in good demand, and buyers are paying from 1 30 to 1 35; and sales are made at 1 40 from store.

BARLEY—Is steady and unchanged, and we quote No 2 Spring at 2 10 to 2 15 from store; full at at 2 60 to 2 75.

PROVISIONS.—There was a more active demand in this department of trade to-day, and prices had an upward tendency.

PORK—The market is firm at 28 50 to 28 75 in round lots, and 29 00 for jobbing lots, with sales to-day of 50 bbls at 29 00.

BACON—The market is firmer, and we note sales of 130 casks at prices as follows: Shoulders 12¾ to 13; clear ribbed sides 15¾ to 16; clear sides 16 to 16¼.

LARD—Is firm and in fair demand, with sales at 19¾, the market closing firm at 19¾ to 20; and 21¼ to 22 for keg.

HAMS—Are unchanged. We quote plain at 18 to 18¼; sugar-cured at 20¼ to 21.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.

CORN.—The demand is active and prices are higher, with a good demand for ear at 1 05. Some small lots were obtained at this rate, but at the close a further advance was asked. Shelled is quiet, but not saleable at better than ear. The sales were 900 bushels shelled, last evening, at 1 05, and 1,000 bushels ear, at railroad, at 1 05

FLOUR.—The market continues dull and no demand, aside from the local dealers, who are confining their attention wholly to the higher grades, the lower being neglected. We quote extra at 8 00a8 50; family at 9 00a9 50; and fancy at 9 75a 10 75. The sales comprise 400 bbls family 9 25, and 100 bbls broad guage at 10 00.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork firmer. Early sales were made at 28 75, but at the close holders were asking 29 00. Bulk meats were firmer, with sales of shoulders at 10¾, holders at the close asking a further advance of ¼c. Sides are nominal and but little offering. Bacon quiet but firm. Shoulders are held at 12½a12¾; clear rib sides at 15a 15¼; and clear sides 16. Sugar-cured hams are dull at 19¼a20. Lard quiet, with but little demand in the small way. It sells at 20, but round lots can be obtained at ¼ less. The sales were 50,000 lbs bulk shoulders at 10¾, 15 hhds clear sides at 16, and 25 hhds shoulders at 12¾.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.

FLOUR.—Dull, and nominally unchanged.

GRAIN.—Wheat dull and nominally unchanged: No 1 red is held at 1 65. Corn in good demand and higher; ear 1 06a1 07. Oats advanced to 62a65 for No 1, and 65a66 for white. Rye dull at 1 34. Barley irregular and excited; fall very scarce, with buyers at 2 50a2 60, but those who have got any are not offering; spring 2 30a2 40.

WHISKY.—Dull at 1 49.

PROVISIONS.—Mess pork is held firmly, with small sales at 29 00. Lard sold at 19¾, but is held generally at 19¾. Bulk meats firm, with a fair jobbing demand at 12¾a12¾ for shoulders; 14¼, 15¾ and 16 for rib, clear rib and clear sides. Sugar-cured hams dull, and sold at 19a19¾.

OIL.—Linseed dull at 1 07a1 08 and demand very light.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.

FLOUR—Unusually quiet; the demand for all grades is small and entirely of a local nature; small sales at previous quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive and unchanged; prime fall 2 40a2 60; strictly prime 2 10a2 15; choice 2 18a 2 20; spring is unchanged at 1 50a1 55 for prime. Corn in fair demand and firm at 85a98, the latter for choice. Oats heavy and lower at 53a56 for prime to choice. Barley slow, except for strictly choice; choice at 1 90a1 95; strictly choice 2 00a2 10 Rye irregular; sales at 1 16a1 18 for prime to choice.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; sales at 29 00 for mess, and 25 50 for prime mess. Nothing doing in bulk meats, except in a small way. Bacon—holders firm and prices steady; sales fresh clear sides at 16a16¼; do old at 15¾; fresh clear rib 15¾; shoulders 13¾. Lard dull and but little doing; small sales choice at 18¾a19.

WHISKY—In steady demand at 1 50.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON BROKERS ON THE QUI VIVE.—The press agent in England has thought proper to inform us Americans in a brief telegram that the yield of the cotton crop in Egypt this season is reported to be "enormous." No facts of detail are given, and the statement is made simply on the reports said to be contained in a letter or letters. This is very vague and looks much as if the telegram had been inspired by the Liverpool cotton brokers and manufacturers of England to knock down the price of American cotton. Admitting even that there is an unusually large yield in Egypt this year, it ought to make no difference in the market value of our product. The Egyptian cotton is a poor short staple and dirty article and cannot rival our beautiful and clean long staple cotton. We have only about half a crop, compared with what was raised in the most productive years before the war, though it may have as large a money value, and there will be the fullest demand for it at high rates. We advise our planters and cotton merchants not to be misled by such statements as the one referred to.—*N. Y. Herald.*

New Advertisements.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB.

King's Hall, 8 O'clock.

oct1 No admittance after. dlt

Dissolution.

THE FIRM of CLAYTON & ADAIR, as dealers in Groceries and Produce and Commission Merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. D. Adair, having purchased the interest of Wm. W. Clayton, assumes the liabilities and will close the business of said firm.

W. W. CLAYTON,
A. D. ADAIR.

Atlanta, October 1, 1868.

The undersigned has much pleasure in bearing testimony to the energy and promptness of Capt. A. D. Adair, who will continue in business, and solicits for him a continuance of the confidence bestowed on the late firm.

October 1, 1868. WM. W. CLAYTON.
oct2d5t

The Daily Constitution

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 3,000!

THE CONSTITUTION

—HAS THE—

LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION

of any paper published at this point, and several hundred

MORE THAN ANY TWO.

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 2.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, of Fulton.
HON. JOHN T. CLARKE, of Randolph.

ALTERNATES:

GEN. W. T. WOFFORD, of Bartow.
T. M. NORWOOD, of Chatham.

FOR THE DISTRICTS:

HON. JOHN C. NICHOLLS, of Pierce.
2. COL. CHARLES T. GOODE, of Sumter.
3. R. J. MOSES, of Muscogee.
4. A. O. BACON, of Bibb.
5. MAJ. J. B. CUMMING, of Richmond.
6. H. P. BELL, of Forsyth.
7. COL. JAMES D. WADDELL, of Cobb.

ALTERNATES:

1. J. H. HUNTER, of Brooks.
2. WILLIAM G. FLEMING, of Decatur.
3. W. O. TUGGLE, of Troup.
4. DR. HENRY WIMBERLY, of Twiggs.
5. GEN. D. M. DUBOSE, of Wilkes.
6. GARRETT McMILLAN, of Habersham.
J. J. TURNBULL.
7. COL. V. A. GASKILL, of Fulton.

GREAT SPEECHES OF BLAIR AND PENDLETON.—We publish this morning, portions of the great speeches of Blair and Pendleton, at the monster mass meeting at Indianapolis, at which it is said the number of persons present reached fifty thousand.

Blair handles the question of race with a masterly hand, whilst Pendleton, it will be seen, is inimitable in his rendition of the finance question.

☞ Despite the efforts of the Radical organs at the North to misrepresent the Camilla affair, the facts are so one-sided against them that their own party is forced to confess that Pierce, Murphy and Company were the originators of the difficulty. The New York Herald after a statement of all the facts in the case makes the following sensible comment:

"VERY NEARLY RIGHT.—The Governor of Alabama is certainly not far wrong in his notion that more national troops are unnecessary in that State. The presence of fifty thousand soldiers in Alabama will not be so effective in keeping the peace as the Camilla fight will prove. Now that the whole history of that event is seen it is undeniably clear that the niggers provoked the disturbance. They marched with their Radical leaders, with music and arms, into a quiet town, comporting themselves in an offensive manner, making a bullying expedition; and the menace of their conduct was met as if it were real. Niggers will see by this example that it is not safe to bully white men, and that will prevent collisions."

☞ The Augusta Republican says "no one anticipates war if Grant is elected That is why we support him so earnestly." Now, this is very honest for a Radical paper. The Republican is improving. We should think an honest confession gave it pain. It must have cracked its organs of speech to have even stuttered at the truth. "No one," says the editor, "anticipates war" in the election of Grant. Of course not, because the Democratic party will acquiesce in the choice of the people. But, says the Republican, "the election of Seymour and Blair means war." Why? Is it because your party intend to take up arms to prevent their inauguration, in the event of success?

Now, Mr. Radical, if you think it would not endanger your health to be candid, suppose you go a little further, next time, and make a clean breast of the revolutionary designs of your party.

☞ A man like Horace Greeley, who has been identified with the Republican party since its organization—who helped found it, and has continued to assist in keeping it supreme—can now look at the country, and behold the fruits of his labors. However conscientious he might have been, there is in the outlook to appall him. The negroes, no better off in any sense than they were. One million of our young men dead. Widows and orphans scattered from Maine to Texas, and living in such sorrow as God only knoweth. A debt which trammels industry. Alienation between the Northern and Southern States, which is practical disunion, whatever the cry for Union may be—practically a disunion more complete than the success of the Confederacy would have involved. The debauchery of public sentiment, a concomitant of war. We envy no man who can look at the condition of the nation, and say "I did this."—*New York Democrat.*

Let Mr. Greeley enjoy "the fruits of his labors." They are all of Sodom growth. His wheat fields are tears, his gardens thorns and thistles. When he would pluck roses, the poisons of night-shade punctures his finger tips. His joys are like the sorrows of the "last man," and his conscience shrieks with the ghost of horror. We do not envy him his laurels. They pierce his brow with thorns, and his nights are passed in remorseful dreams.

GOOD TIME AMONG THE RADS OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT.—We are glad to learn that the Fourth District is not to go a begging for Radical Congressional candidates. A Convention at Macon, a few weeks ago, nominated Fitzpatrick in the midst of much "fuss and confusion." Another Convention of the party met at Griffin yesterday, and nominated De Graffenreid, Bullock's Secretary of State. And still another Convention of the Turner and Jeff. Long faction, is called to meet at Macon soon, to nominate another candidate.

We congratulate the Radicals of that district on the abundant material out of which to manufacture, and the multiplicity of their candidates. We bid them good speed in their Kilkenny cat fight, and sincerely trust the conflict may end in like manner.

☞ There are two striking pictures of lunacy in the United States, outside of the asylums—the Radical party and the New [illegible]

INDIANA.

Great Democratic Meeting at Indianapolis.

Speeches of General F. P. Blair and Hon. George H. Pendleton—The Suffrage Question—Mr. Atkinson's Finance Reports.

A mass meeting and procession was held by the Democrats of Indianapolis, Indiana, on Wednesday night last, in which, it is estimated, forty thousand persons participated. Speeches were made by General F. P. Blair, Hon. George H. Pendleton and others. From a report of General Blair's speech we make the following extracts:

GENERAL BLAIR'S SPEECH.

Fellow-Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you for the kind compliment you have bestowed upon me to-day. I shall be compelled to tax your patience by asking you to permit me to depart from the old and well-established custom in your midst, that of delivering my speech *extempore;* and I shall beseech your patience in listening while I read the observations I intend to deliver to-day. I ask this of you because our opponents have been so insidious in misrepresentations of that which I have said heretofore, and in making speeches for me that I never made myself. I intend, to-day, that there shall be no mistake about it, and will read from the manuscript that which will afterward be printed.

Radical revolution does not stop with changing the complexion of the Constitution, but changes the very colors of our people. The mixed white and black is the badge intended by nature to forbid the bans to the unnatural cross, branding bastardy and disease in the very countenance of the new-born citizenship to spring from negro equality. Yet it is the line most in favor with our Radical rulers. The new process designed to create us one people seems to require that the new species should wear the same uniform in the external aspect. That prejudice which produces the hostility between different castes the world over, and begets inequality from the inevitable results of such contests, can only be eradicated by blending colors. Negro equality and negro suffrage may enlighten and elevate one race—disfranchisement and subjugation may bring down the other race to the interior standard—but unless the blood is mixed and a new type and visage is produced, the old element—the old prejudice and constitutional nature prevailing—the equilibrium sought by our Radical doctors will again be overthrown. This infers amalgation as an essential and necessary ingredient of the attempt to make one people out of many races.

These reformers of our Government deduce universal suffrage from the Declaration of Independence; and at first announced that it was their main object to secure that right to American women. The devout creed of Wade, Wendell Phillips, Gerritt Smith, Lovejoy, Pomeroy—all who believed in universal suffrage—held it sacred as the right of women, as the fairest and best of our species—now this whole party have abandoned this doctrine; although they have been absolute in Congress for eight years, they have not countenanced the slightest motion in favor of this grand religious idea that rose with them above all party politics, above all manhood, assumption of selfishness; now it is all turned to *manhood* suffrage! How this change? Has this Radical fanatic sect turned Mahomedans? Have the women, the fairest portion of creation, ceased to have souls to be saved? Have they no rights in society, no conjugal rights, no maternal instincts or duties to protect? or have they no minds gifted with intellectual power to combine their suffrage as a safeguard? In this land of heroic, magnanimous men, American women have, from the foundation of our freedom as colonists of the New World, held it their prerogative to send their husbands, fathers, brothers, as their representatives, to pass through the conflict of parties in the canvass before the election and the struggle at the polls; in the Legislature, the Judicial forums, and the Executive councils. When the last appeal of arms became necessary, then the spirit of true manhood appeared in the gallantry displayed by the softer sex, which gave life, with joy, in defense of those whom it removed from danger. This was the manhood principle that appeared at the beginning of our career. But how have those who claim the glory of having made a conquest over the South for the rights of human nature, respected the rights of either man or woman in that desolated region? Have they restored the Union? Have the States their original governments, with Constitutions unimpaired as members of it? Are the men, their citizenship restored, left undisturbed under their own laws, as was pledged in their parole? Or are the the women secured in their privilege of having their husbands, fathers and brothers to represent them in their suffrage, and in all the political capacities entrusted to them as guardians of their freedom and interest?

No! the intelligent race of the South, women as well as men, are stripped of all security for the rights pledged by act of Congress during the war, and in the capitulation concluding it. And worse; the negro, a repugnant race, of different interests, feelings, habits and desires, is given the power to impose constitutions and laws on another nation of people, men and women, utterly against their consent, and to establish them, by oaths and other conditions, so absolute as to make them irresponsible by the future suffrage of a majority of the people. And this is the good faith of the Radical Universal Equality Suffrage party!

The pretext that the white men of the South capable of holding office and voting for a representation, were guilty of perjury by going into the war in violation of their allegiance, does not by any construction apply to the women, who never took an oath or held an office to bring them under the disabilities of the flagrantly unconstitutional act of forfeiture passed by the Radicals; and yet they put all the women of the South at the mercy of negro legislation. Here, then, the Radicals abjure the doctrine of equality of rights as entitling white and black alike to suffrage, as belonging to one common humanity.

They deny it to their own fair countrywomen, however intellectual and cultivated, and give to the gross, ignorant, hateful African caste the power of making laws and establishing relations, creating dissolute intercourse and habits, which wherever people of their complexion have ever borne away, have ever been attended by a despotism of beastial passions, their whole enjoyment in life consisting in its sensuality. In Kansas, at the latest election, where the Radicals carried the majority, the question of negro suffrage and woman's suffrage was submitted by law to the vote of the people at the polls. Negro suffrage had a larger vote than female suffrage, though defeated of obtaining a majority by a sense of shame, perhaps on the part of white men who alone voted. Nevertheless, the negroes had the triumph of carrying the majority vote against the women, which thus marked the preference of the Radicals for the blacks over their own wives, daughters and sisters, as more competent to choose representatives for them and to give laws to the State.

This preference on the part of the Radicals of Ohio and Michigan, and other States, was marked in a manner still more significant, for while they made an effort to clothe the negro with suffrage, no attempt of any kind was made in behalf of the women.

"Manhood suffrage," which, as interpreted by their acts, means suffrage for the negro, and disfranchisement for white men, is now the great Senatorial phrase of the Sumners, Wilsons and Wades, who apply it now to contradistinguish it from "woman's suffrage," once the shout of the whole party of Radicalism, who, like the French revolutionary philosophers, would break down all established human authority by way of leveling all to the base of human rights, which itself rested like the world on the nose of a tortoise.

These Wendell Phillips' doctrinaries, when they had reached controlling power in the Senate and House, and through it usurped absolute power over the Government, took a new view of the mode by which suffrage was to be applied to perpetuate Radical power. Suffrage among the free born and well educated, the brave and highly gifted Caucasian breed was not the paste suited to build up an aristocracy at the head of an army, to discipline the masses to submission. The Radicals, aspiring to subvert the popular sovereignty established by the Constitution of our fathers, took a leaf out of Napoleon's work on universal suffrage to proscribe another species of popular voting. In France a whole people are drilled for conscription under local bureaus, of which our Freedmen's Bureaus are a sample. Out of this military material, which embraces the whole people, an army of half a million and more is drown and officered by the Emperor. As this ripens for discharge, the youth growing up among the masses for conscription are drilled to take their places, so that the army in contonment hold the great body of which the successive conscriptions grow, under constantly armed military duress, with its accruing allotments of acerasity to follow a similar training. Under that duress, preparatory to its future, rotation of military duty, under the officers of the Emperor, the population chooses the National Representative to maintain and carry on the Government, which is in effect the Emperor and his army. We have in embryo this very system at the South. Grant and Stanton organized and officered the army, and, under this military establishment, Congress has taken refuge, and looks to it for the consummation of its schemes of power.

* * * * * * *

The "party of moral ideas," who borrowed their philanthropy from England, has already forgotten its "noblest traditions," and for a contingent political advantage, given the power of half the continent into the hands of negroes, Chinese and Indians. The reconstruction acts give absolute supremacy in ten States to the negroes. Tennessee is already represented in Congress under the negro rule. The bill proposed by Mr. Sumner giving right of suffrage to all men without distinction of race, color or previous condition, and which is certain to become a law if the Radicals carry this election, giving control in Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, making fifteen States. Indeed, this is already the case if the 14th amendment is a part of the Constitution, as the Radicals in Congress have decided. The Chinese will control California, Oregon, Nebraska, and all the States to be built up on the Pacific slope. Utah will, of course, be admitted into the Union. Treaties have already been completed by a Radical Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harlan, now a Senator from Iowa, and confirmed by a Radical Senate in 1868, by which the Indian tribes of the West have been placed on Reserves, provided by the Territorial governments, preparatory to their admission as States in the Union. By these treaties Congress retains a superintending power over these Indian Territories; but it is expressly provided that "said legislation shall not in any manner interfere with or annul their tribal organizations, rights, laws, privileges or customs."

Among their customs it is notorious that of a plurality is most deeply cherished One of the most remarkable facts in connection with these treaties, is that the principal tribes of Indians thus favored by a Radical Senate—the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles—were, prior to the war, in receipt of annuities from the nation, and yet, without the slightest provocation, they rushed into the rebellion, and, to use the most potent Radical argument, for degrading and disfranchising the white people of the South, their scalping knives were dripping with the blood of Union men; when these treaties were made and confirmed, restoring them their lands and annuities, giving them complete amnesty and control of their own affairs; and, most wonderful of all, instead of making their former negro slaves rulers over these rebellious Indians, the Indians are authorized to refuse the negro the right of suffrage, and even to banish them from the country and colonize them in an adjoining district. Why is this distinction made in favor of the rebellious Indians? Why have their customs been so sacredly guarded and guaranteed, and by treaties? Why have they been authorized to deny the "loyal" blacks, formerly their slaves, the right of suffrage, and even authorized to remove them to another district of the country? Is it possible that some contingent political advantage is foreseen when the politicians "of the party of moral ideas" may see in the extension of the practice in Utah a solution of their difficulties arising from the great and increasing majorities against them in the free States of the North?

"We should remember how easily and how often, in an evil hour, great and even religious communities may be led astray." And when we see a political party violating the Constitution they have sworn to support, overthrowing civil government by military power, suppressing the right of trial by jury, the writ of *habeas corpus*, freedom of speech and of the press—paralyzing the two co-equal and co-ordinate branches of the Government, the Executive and Judiciary, and all for the purpose of holding the Government and maintaining their party ascendancy, we may be pardoned for believing that the movements for giving supremacy to these barbarous and polygamous races in a majority of the States of the Union, have a deep and fearful meaning.

The remedy for the evils which threaten, not only to destroy our form of government, but even the civilization that exists among us is to be found in a separation of the races by the colonization of the blacks into some country and climate suitable to their nature and organization, and where, under the guidance and protection of the Republic, they may fulfill their destiny, leaving to the white race the region of the temperate zone, with the Government established by them for themselves and their children, and the civilization they have created. Nothing else can preserve the superior race from contamination by admixture with the inferior, and nothing else can prevent demagogues from all parties from using the inferior race, as they are now being used, to overthrow the political institutions, and even destroy the civilization of our country. In a recent speech in the Democratic Convention at Albany, in the State of New York, Mr. Tilden, a distinguished leader of the Democratic party, gave the philosophic reason for the exclusion of this alien race from a share in the political power of this Government, when he said that the family relation of the foundation of our system of civilization, and that these races of people that disregarded this relation—in other words, polygamic races—could not be safely incorporated into the political system. All history and experience, as well as philosophy, teach the same lesson. We cannot safely disregard it. Those who urge forward these schemes have lost the confidence of the white race and seek only to retain position and power, and are willing to call to their aid the brute force of this ignorant and degraded race, regardless of the result of its corrupting and deteriorating influence upon the Government and nation.

A separation of the races in this present aspect of affairs is demanded alike by the true interests of both. The bitterness and antagonism which has been engenered between the races by the intrigues of partisans, added to the national prejudices which has always existed, renders it absolutely certain that violent collisions will occur. It will never be possible for them hereafter to live in peace in the same community. Every consideration of humanity to the negro, as well as the preservation of the purity, beauty and vigor of our own race, demands that provision shall be made for the separation of the races—that a country shall be provided in which the blacks can be established, where they may, under the protection of our Government, have their own laws and rules, and if they have the capacity claimed for them by their Radical admirers, they work out a glorious destiny for themselves.

It is claimed that they are capable to maintain a government for themselves, and need the guidance and leadership of the white race; the Radicals who manifested so profound an interest in their destiny can well be spared to become their leaders, and give them the benefit of their wisdom and knowledge in government.

I do not know that the separation of the races has been claimed as Democratic doctrine, but I do know that it was the doctrine of the founder of the great Democratic party in this country. It was again and again urged by him and his illustrious compatriots, in the better days of the Republic; and I cannot better conclude that which I have to say on this subject than by adopting the prophetic language of this illustrious statesman, Thomas Jefferson:

"Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that they (the negroes) are to be free. Nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government. Nature, habit, opinion, have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them. It is still in our power to direct the process of emancipation, and in such slow degree that the evil will wear off insensibly, and their places be *pari passa* filled up by free white laborers. If, on the contrary, it be left to force itself on, human nature shudders at the prospect held up."

General Blair was greeted with loud applause at the conclusion of and throughout his speech.

MR. PENDLETON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Pendleton, after a general review of the suffrage and financial questions, said:

Now, gentlemen, it does seem to me that this Radical reconstruction policy, of which I have spoken, must be very expensive. Although Mr. Buchanan was able to get along very comfortably on $70,000,000 a year, yet we see that our Republican party cannot get along at all on $500,000,000 a year, for they get in debt at the rate of $12,000,000 a month.

There is a gentleman who has made a speech recently, in the State of Massachusetts, in which he undertakes to defend—not to defend, but, rather, to contradict—this whole charge of extravagance against the Republican party. His name is Mr. Edwin Atkinson, of Boston. I have seen his speech reported in the Radical papers in all our western States. He undertakes, as I said before, to defend the Republican party against the charge of extravagance.

He tells us, however, that there was a great deal of that debt outstanding, which did not appear on the books of the Treasury. That is no doubt true. We all knew it; we all charged it. When we did, these same gentlemen would say that that was a copperhead exaggeration. He said that Mr. McCulloch made his report in such a way as that the people would believe that it was $2,700,000,000, when, in fact, it was $3,200,000,000, and he goes on to explain to us that $800,000,000 of the debt has been paid by the Republican party within the last three years.

You will remember that I told you that Mr. Secretary McCulloch stated that in August, 1868, the debt was $2,700,000,000. This Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, undertakes to defend the Republicans from the charge of extravagance by charging them with the crime of duplicity and lying, for he says that the debt at that time, instead of being $2,700,000,000 was $3,200,000,000. How he found that out he don't tell us.

I do not like to question the accuracy of the statement of any gentleman on the subject of finance who comes from the city of Boston, but if there is any farmer here who has not quite as high an opinion of those people as I have, I want him to work but a sum in arithmetic. The Secretary of the Treasury tells us that on the first of this month the public debt was $2,745,000,000. Mr. Atkinson says that on the 1st of August, 1865, the debt was $3,285,000,000, and that they had paid off $800,000,000. If that is true, what becomes of the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, McCulloch, that the debt amounted to $3,045,000,000.

I hope the debt is much less than the Secretary supposes, but as this is a little family quarrel between two Republicans, I have not the slightest interest in knowing who told the truth and who did not. Mr. Edwin Atkinson, like most men who have a bad cause, resorted to very hard words, and he has a good deal to say about various people, myself among the number.

I don't know why he should comment particularly to me. I never heard of him until I read his speech. I don't know anything about him except what he tells us himself. But he tells us that when the war closed, that he and his associates had, together, claims against the Government amounting to several millions of dollars, and that this was a part of the debt that did not appear upon the books of the treasury, and that he represented his case to a prominent official who then had possession of the money bags of the Government, and that they actually paid him, not in greenbacks, as they did the soldiers, but 7-30 bonds, bearing large interest, and that he converted them into 5-20 bonds bearing gold interest, and these are the bonds that the people are called upon to pay in gold.

Having been treated so well by the Republicans, Mr. Edwin Atkinson cries out, how economical, how honest in this Republican party! How quickly it pays the public creditor.

There is but one thing more I would like to know in connection with this gentleman to make me full sure that he is a truly loyal man. He furnished clothing, or cloth for clothing, to contractors who sold clothing to the army. I would like to know—I don't say that I know anything about it—but I would like to know if that cloth was shoddy cloth. [Laughter]. I have heard in the course of the last seven years that some contractor from Boston sold cloth to the army of such an extra good quality that after it had been used a week a soldier was very fortunate if he had more than one leg to his pants. [Laughter].

In the neighborhood of Boston there was a shoe contractor who sold shoes to the army of such a fine quality that one day's wear in the rain would infallibly remove their thin paper soles. The next time Edwin Atkinson undertakes to make a speech, I hope he will tell us whether or not he was the contractor who furnished the shoes, and the one who furnished that clothing. When he does, I will understand one thing, that is, how is that the public debt is reduced when the Secretary of War pays to a man like him interest bearing bonds convertible into five-twenties, and which are still outstanding.

The shoddyite contractor, who could get his claim in interest-bearing bonds and then convert them into gold bonds, has a style of rhetoric peculiar to himself. I don't know that it is exactly fair to argue back to a man, but I should judge from Mr. Atkinson's style of arithmetic that he fills that bill exactly.

The fact stands out beyond dispute, that the people of the United States are to-day taxed more heavily than any people under the sun. $500,000,000 of money collected, year by year, by the Federal Government; $300,000,000 collected year by year by the State Governments; $800,000,000 a year! Six per cent. upon all the property, and more than thirty per cent. upon all the earnings of capital and labor.

Now, gentlemen, I do not propose to detain you longer on this subject. Here are the facts. They are laid before you. I have shown you the tendency of this party to subjugate labor to capital.

Have I made a false statement? Have I stated a wrong conclusion? Is it not the whole policy of this party to exempt capital from taxation by their system of contracting the currency? Is it not to put labor in the dust and to raise capital up to heaven? [Applause].

The remedy lies in your hands. If you believe that that system ought to be continued, vote for the Republican party and keep it in power. If you believe that it ought to be changed, remember that equality of taxation is upon the banner of the Democratic party, and that other maxim, "One currency for the people, the bondholder, and the office-holder." [Applause].

NEW YORK.—The intelligent New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier is sanguine of the success of the Democratic party in the approaching election in that State. He says:

"The Democrats will carry in the Empire State everything before them; they will elect all of their Assembly men, regularly nominated, and have a majority, with some votes to spare, on joint ballot. Mr. Edwin D. Morgan will be called upon to vacate his seat in the United States Senate, and Mr. Samuel J. Tilden will occupy his desk on and after the 4th of next March. Mr. Tilden is now Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and will be the next Senator from New York in the United States Senate."

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, October 1, 1868.

Senate met at 3½ o'clock.

On motion of Mr. WINN, the bill incorporating the Scudder Mining and Manufacturing Company was taken up and passed.

The resolution to accept the surrender of the charter of the City Bank, which had been referred to the Judiciary Committee. The substitute offered by the Committee, authorizing the Governor to accept the charter of all banks under certain contingencies, was taken up and lost. Yeas 10, nays 19.

On motion of Mr. LESTER, the resolution was referred back to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution authorizing and requiring the Governor to appoint three fit and proper persons to represent the stock of Georgia in the elections of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, Lost.

A resolution authorizing the Governor to subscribe for 200 copies of Milleu's Digest of Supreme Court Decisions.

Mr. HARRIS called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. SPEER. Mr. President, will you inform me what the previous question was invented for?

Mr. PRESIDENT. Yes, sir. It was invented to stop the mouths of talkative Senators. [The cap fitted.]

The resolution was lost. Yeas 9, nays 24.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A bill to fix the time of holding the elections for Representatives in Congress from this State on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the town of Trion. Passed

A bill to provide for the election of Justices of the Peace and Constables. Passed

The Senate then went into the reading of bills for the first and second time, after which it adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, Oct. 1.

A bill to incorporate the Georgia Land and Emigration Company of Macon Passed.

A bill to regulate the fees of the Solicitor General and other officers of the Courts. First reading.

A bill to incorporate the Atlanta Hook and Ladder Company. Passed.

A bill to prescribe the manner of conducting suits before Justices of the Peace. Postponed.

A bill to incorporate the Camp Creek and Etowah Mining Company. Passed.

A bill to authorize ordinaries to appoint arbitrators in the several counties in the State—Passed.

A bill to prevent hunting birds at certain seasons in Fulton county. Passed.

A bill to assess a tax on lands in Jefferson county for educational purposes. Lost.

A bill to incorporate the Georgia Emigration Company. Postponed.

A bill to appoint a time for holding elections in the State. Postponed.

Several bills were read that the Committees recommend do not pass.

A bill to incorporate the Dublin Manufacturing Company, the capital stock not to exceed $100,000. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Georgia Fertilizing and Manufacturing Company. Passed.

A bill to require the reporter of the Supreme Court to report the proceedings hereof in pamphlet form. Postponed.

A bill to incorporate the Georgia Masonic Life Insurance Company. Engrossed for third reading.

Bills on the second reading occupied the balance of the evening

The House adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

EFFECT OF THE STATE OF THINGS ON SOUTHERN CREDIT.—It appears from a letter published in yesterday's Herald, in connection with our Georgia correspondence, that Northern capitalists are afraid to credit the South under the present disturbed state of affairs. The cashier of the National Park Bank of this city, in reply to an application from Atlanta for negotiating a loan of money, says: "In happier and calmer times we should have been glad to entertain the negotiation; but in the present state of things, political and commercial, our board is adverse to taking risks out of the pale of ordinary mercantile transactions." This is the result of radical reconstruction and misrule in attempting to overthrow the laws of nature and common sense by putting the ignorant negroes as a governing power over the intelligent whites. However, there is reason to hope that this state of things will not continue long. The negroes are discovering the mistake they have been led into, and are looking to co-operation, both politically and materially, with their old masters and the white people of their common section of country. The enormous and valuable crops of the South, particularly the cotton crop, worth about two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, will soon give the Southerners the means they want. If they continue to work as industriously as they have worked the last year they will soon be independent of the North for cash and the South will become the richest country in the world.—*New York Herald.*

Special Notices.

☞ GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY, for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home. Combination Class No. 520.—The following were the drawn numbers October 1st, 1868:

1-55-36-14-65-15-20-49-50-56-3-8

oct2-d1t HOWARD & CO., Managers.

☞ BOARD.—A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY Furnished Front Room, on the First Floor, with board in a private Family, and in the most desirable part of the city, can be had for a man and his wife or for two gentlemen. Apply soon at THIS OFFICE. july19

New Advertisments.

Attention, Firemen!

THE members of Atlanta Fire Company, No. 1 are hereby requested to be and appear at their Engine House in full fatigue uniform on SATURDAY EVENING the 3d, at 2 o'clock, P. M. for Semi annual Parade and inspection.

By order of the President.

L. H ALEXANDER, Secretary A. F. Co. No 1.

oct2-d2t

Grass and Clover Seeds,

IN GREAT VARIETY. Also Reynolds' Chesapeake Guano. For sale by

A. K SEAGO.

oct2-d10t

Seed Wheat! Seed Wheat!

OF THE BEST VARIETY, raised in Tennessee, just received. Let planters renew their seed and thereby secure a larger harvest of superior wheat. Apply to A. K. SEAGO.

oct2-d10t

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

House and Lot on Connally Street, Near the Fair Ground.

ON THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, the 2d day of October, I will sell on the premises, west side of Connally street, opposite the center of the Fair Ground,

An Acre Lot, Well Inclosed,

Having on it a fine garden, a well of good water, and a comfortable house of three rooms. Titles perfect. Terms cash.

G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, No. 5, Railroad block, Opposite National Hotel.

oct 1-d1t

The Fair.

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, at the earnest solicitations of the ladies, has consented to be present at the great Fair, to be held in this city 6th to the 10th inst., and will give a public reading during the week for the benefit of the object for which the Fair is to be held.

Magnificent Presents

To be given away by election during the Fair: One of two Pianos, one worth $650 and the other worth $800, if over 500 votes are cast at $1 00 each, the lady receiving the highest number of votes will be allowed to make choice of instruments. If less than 500 votes are cast the person elected will be entitled to the cheapest piano on exhibition.

The Bride.

A magnificent (doll) Bride, life size, will be presented to the most popular bachelor in the city—his popularity to be determined by election at 5cts a vote.

A Magnificent Gold-head Cane will be presented to the most popular man in Georgia; votes 5cts each. This cane was presented by J. M. Holbrook, Esq.

Jewelry.

An elegant set Rose Coral, Etruscan Gold Breast Pin and Ear Rings will be presented to the lady receiving the highest number of vote at 5cts each. Donated by Er Lawshe, Esq. oct2d1t

Great Reduction

—IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,

WHITEHALL STREET.....ATLANTA, GA.,

HAVE on hand and are receiving weekly a good assortment of DRY GOODS of every variety which they offer to sell at REASONABLE PRICES. Persons will do well to examine their stock before making their purchases.

july 6—3m

THEATRE!

Lessee and Manager.....J. V. GILBERT
Stage Manager.....J. P. SUTTON
Treasurer.....J. M. GILBERT

Arrival of the Company!

OPENING NIGHT!!

A GREAT BILL!!!

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1868.

The Beautiful Play, in 3 Acts, entitled the

HONEY MOON,

—OR—

How to Rule a Wife.

The Celebrated Spanish

LA CACHUCHA,

(Arranged by Prof. Nichols.)

Little Katie Gilbert.

To Conclude with the

TOODLES.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Orchestra Chairs	$1 00
Dress Circle and Parquet	75
Family Circle	50
Colored Gallery	25
Private Boxes	$5 00 and 6 00

☞ Box Office open from 10 to 12, A. M., and from 2 to 4, P. M., when seats may be secured without extra charge. oct2

SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND Annuity Company,

Of New York,

Chartered by the Legislature of New York, 1862.

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UNDER the judicious management of its able officers and directors, its growth in the public confidence is shown by its steady growth in business, to which we would call your attention, the increase being nearly as rapid as that of any other company in the United States, as follows:

No of New Policies issued each year	Gross Rec's	Am't Ins'd by new poli's	Total Gross Ass'ts	Increase over previous year in Gross Assets
Year				
1862	211	23 423	489 000	12 857
1863	888	80 538	1 989 550	190 062
1864	1 744	211 743	3 940 938	951 389
1865	2 134	333 827	4 841 280	425 127
1866	3 325	603 651	7 596 509	753 498
1867	4 094	880,000	9 000 805	1 250 390
				832 992

While not wishing to disparage any *reliable* Life Insurance Company, but rather bidding them God speed in their noble work, the General Agent, in introducing this Company to the attention of the people of Georgia, feels warranted in saying that it stands *second to none* in its advantages and adaptedness to the present financial condition of the South.

Energetic and reliable agents wanted in every part of the State, to whom liberal inducements will be offered.

Address or call on W. S. TOWNSEND, General Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Office Whitehall street, over Force's Shoe Store. octldtf

Valuable Farm Near Cartersville.

I WILL sell low, or exchange for city property 389 acres valley land, two miles of Cartersville, 80 cleared, hundred in woods—Limestone and Freestone water. Fine wheat, grass and clover land, and good range for stock. Dwelling of five rooms, out houses Gin House, &c.

G. W ADAIR, oct1-3t. Real Estate and Insurance Agent,

To Box Renters.

POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 1st, 1868.

PARTIES desiring to retain their boxes in this Office will call and settle the bill for rent and postage by the 5th instant.

No bills will be sent out for collection.

oct1d3t THOS. G. SIMMS, P. M.

DR. B. D. REEVES

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity.

Office up stairs, over Uncle Billy Hill's Auction House. oct1d1m*

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(VOL. XIV.)

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FOR Importers, Manufacturers, Inventors, Publishers, Dealers, &c. We want some person in every place to engage with us, for a reasonable salary, in introducing many new articles. For particulars apply to L. E. CAUKLEY, sep30-d1m General Agent, Atlanta, Ga

HATS! HATS! HATS!

AT

J. M. HOLBROOK'S,

Whitehall Street.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Hats, Caps, Furs, etc., of the latest styles just received.

Members of the Legislature and all others are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves with the fall fashions, and to carry to their wives and daughters sets of furs and other appliances to keep the cold away. sep30-tf

R. P. SPENCER, Formerly of Columbus, Ga. J. BERRIEN OLIVER, Late of Tallahassee, Fla.

SPENCER & OLIVER,

COTTON FACTORS,

Commission Merchants, and General

PURCHASING and FORWARDING AGENTS,

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OPERA and French Flannels, for sale cheap, at

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Hosiery, Gloves,

RIBBONS, Satin, Fringes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Laces and Embroideries, for sale cheap, at

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A Splendid Lot

OF Side-Striped Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Flannels, Blankets, &c., for sale cheap, at

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Carpets of all Grades,

MATS, Rugs, Window Shades, Oil Cloth, &c., for sale cheap, at

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THE undersigned is prepared to take risks on Dwellings, Store Houses, Stock in Trade, &c., &c., upon

Fair and Equitable Rates,

And will place them in only first class insurance Companies—list of which can be seen at my office. Mr. J. W. PEARCE will attend to all out door Examination of Risks.

J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Office next door to 1st Nat. Atlanta National Bank. Atlanta, Sept. 27, 1868. 1md

MILLER & BAILEY, PROPRIETORS

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Letter-Heads, Bill-Heads, Envelopes, Business, Wedding and Visiting Cards, and Shipping Tags.

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Commission Merchants,

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The Daily Constitution

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 3,000!

THE CONSTITUTION

—HAS THE—

LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION

Of any paper published at this point, and several hundred

MORE THAN ANY TWO.

MORNING EDITION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 2.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR, of N. Y.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

GEN. JOHN B. GORDON, of Fulton.
HON. JOHN T. CLARKE, of Randolph.

ALTERNATES:

GEN. W. T. WOFFORD, of Bartow.
T. M. NORWOOD, of Chatham.

FOR THE DISTRICTS:

HON. JOHN C. NICHOLLS, of Pierce.
2. COL. CHARLES T. GOODE, of Sumter.
3. R. J. MOSES, of Muscogee.
4. A. O. BACON, of Bibb.
5. MAJ. J. B. CUMMING, of Richmond.
6. H. P. BELL, of Forsyth.
7. COL. JAMES D. WADDELL, of Cobb.

ALTERNATES:

1. J. H. HUNTER, of Brooks.
2. WILLIAM G. FLEMING, of Decatur.
3. W. O. TUGGLE, of Troup.
4. DR. HENRY WIMBERLY, of Twiggs.
5. GEN. D. M. DUBOSE, of Wilkes.
6. GARRETT McMILLAN, of Habersham.
7. J. J. TURNBULL.
7. COL. V. A. GASKILL, of Fulton.

GREAT SPEECHES OF BLAIR AND PENDLETON.—We publish this morning, portions of the great speeches of Blair and Pendleton, at the monster mass meeting at Indianapolis, at which it is said the number of persons present reached fifty thousand.

Blair handles the question of race with a masterly hand, whilst Pendleton, it will be seen, is inimitable in his rendition of the finance question.

☞ Despite the efforts of the Radical organs at the North to misrepresent the Camilla affair, the facts are so one-sided against them that their own party is forced to confess that Pierce, Murphy and Company were the originators of the difficulty. The New York Herald after a statement of all the facts in the case makes the following sensible comment:

"VERY NEARLY RIGHT.—The Governor of Alabama is certainly not far wrong in his notion that more national troops are unnecessary in that State. The presence of fifty thousand soldiers in Alabama will not be so effective in keeping the peace as the Camilla fight will prove. Now that the whole history of that event is seen it is undeniably clear that the niggers provoked the disturbance. They marched with their Radical leaders, with music and arms, into a quiet town, comporting themselves in an offensive manner, making a bullying expedition; and the menace of their conduct was met as if it were real. Niggers will see by this example that it is not safe to bully white men, and that will prevent collisions."

☞ The Augusta Republican says "no one anticipates war if Grant is elected That is why we support him so earnestly." Now, this is very honest for a Radical paper. The Republican is improving. We should think an honest confession gave it pain. It must have cracked its organs of speech to have even stuttered at the truth. "No one," says the editor, "anticipates war" in the election of Grant. Of course not, because the Democratic party will acquiesce in the choice of the people. But, says the Republican, "the election of Seymour and Blair means war." Why? Is it because your party intend to take up arms to prevent their inauguration, in the event of success?

Now, Mr. Radical, if you think it would not endanger your health to be candid, suppose you go a little further, next time, and make a clean breast of the revolutionary designs of your party.

☞ A man like Horace Greeley, who has been identified with the Republican party since its organization—who helped found it and has continued to assist in keeping it supreme—can now look at the country, and behold the fruits of his labors. However conscientious he might have been, there is in the outlook to appall him. The negroes, no better off in any sense than they were. One million of our young men dead. Widows and orphans scattered from Maine to Texas, and living in such sorrow as God only knoweth. A debt which trammels industry. Alienation between the Northern and Southern States, which is practical disunion, whatever the cry for Union may be—practically a disunion more complete than the success of the Confederacy would have involved. The debauchery of public sentiment, a concomitant of war. We envy no man who can look at the condition of the nation, and say "I did this."—*New York Democrat.*

Let Mr. Greeley enjoy "the fruits of his labors." They are all of Sodom growth. His wheat fields are tears, his gardens thorns and thistles. When he would pluck roses, the poisons of night-shade punctures his finger tips. His joys are like the sorrows of the "last man," and his conscience shrieks with the ghost of horror. We do not envy him his laurels. They pierce his brow with thorns, and his nights are passed in remorseful dreams.

GOOD TIME AMONG THE RADS OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT.—We are glad to learn that the Fourth District is not to go a begging for Radical Congressional candidates. A Convention at Macon, a few weeks ago, nominated Fitzpatrick in the midst of much "fuss and confusion." Another Convention of the party met at Griffin yesterday, and nominated De Graffenreid, Bullock's Secretary of State. And still another Convention of the Turner and Jeff. Long faction, is called to meet at Macon soon, to nominate another candidate.

We congratulate the Radicals of that district on the abundant material out of which to manufacture, and the multiplicity of their candidates. We bid them good speed in their Kilkenny cat fight, and sincerely trust the conflict may end in like manner.

☞ There are two striking pictures of lunacy in the United States, outside of the asylums—the Radical party and the New

INDIANA.

Great Democratic Meeting at Indianapolis.

Speeches of General F. P. Blair and Hon. George H. Pendleton—The Suffrage Question—Mr. Atkinson's Finance Reports.

A mass meeting and procession was held by the Democrats of Indianapolis, Indiana, on Wednesday night last, in which, it is estimated, forty thousand persons participated. Speeches were made by General F. P. Blair, Hon. George H. Pendleton and others. From a report of General Blair's speech we make the following extracts:

GENERAL BLAIR'S SPEECH.

Fellow-Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you for the kind compliment you have bestowed upon me to-day. I shall be compelled to tax your patience by asking you to permit me to depart from the old and well-established custom in your midst, that of delivering my speech *extempore;* and I shall beseech your patience in listening while I read the observations I intend to deliver to-day. I ask this of you because our opponents have been so insidious in misrepresentations of that which I have said heretofore, and in making speeches for me that I never made myself. I intend, to-day, that there shall be no mistake about it, and will read from the manuscript that which will afterward be printed.

Radical revolution does not stop with changing the complexion of the Constitution, but changes the very color of our people. The mixed white and black is the badge intended by nature to forbid the bans to the unnatural cross, branding bastardy and disease in the very countenance of the new-born citizenship to spring from negro equality. Yet it is the line most in favor with our Radical rulers. The new process designed to create us one people seems to require that the new species should wear the same uniform in the external aspect. That prejudice which produces the hostility between different castes the world over, and begets inequality from the inevitable results of such contests, can only be eradicated by blending colors. Negro equality and negro suffrage may enlighten and elevate one race—disfranchisement and subjugation may bring down the other race to the interior standard—but unless the blood is mixed and a new type and visage is produced, the old element—the old prejudice and constitutional nature prevailing—the equilibrium sought by our Radical doctors will again be overthrown. This infers amalgation as an essential and necessary ingredient of the attempt to make one people out of many races.

These reformers of our Government deduce universal suffrage from the Declaration of Independence; and at first announced that it was their main object to secure that right to American women. The devout creed of Wade, Wendell Phillips, Gerritt Smith, Lovejoy, Pomeroy—all who believed in universal suffrage—held it sacred as the right of women, as the fairest and best of our species—now this whole party have abandoned this doctrine; although they have been absolute in Congress for eight years, they have not countenanced the slightest motion in favor of this grand religious idea that rose with them above all party politics, above all manhood, assumption of selfishness; now it is all turned to *manhood* suffrage! How this change? Has this Radical fanatic sect turned Mahomedans? Have the women, the fairest portion of creation, ceased to have souls to be saved? Have they no rights in society, no conjugal rights, no maternal instincts or duties to protect? or have they no minds gifted with intellectual power to combine their suffrage as a safeguard? In this land of heroic, magnanimous men, American women have, from the foundation of our freedom as colonists of the New World, held it their prerogative to send their husbands, fathers, brothers, as their representatives, to pass through the conflict of parties in the canvass before the election and the struggle at the polls; in the Legislature, the Judicial forums, and the Executive councils. When the last appeal of arms became necessary, then the spirit of true manhood appeared in the gallantry displayed by the softer sex, which gave life, with joy, in defense of those whom it removed from danger. This was the manhood principle that appeared at the beginning of our career. But how have those who claim the glory of having made a conquest over the South for the rights of human nature, respected the rights of either man or woman in that desolated region? Have they restored the Union? Have the States their original governments, with Constitutions unimpaired as members of it? Are the men, their citizenship restored, left undisturbed under their own laws, as was pledged in their parole? Or are the the women secured in their privilege of having their husbands, fathers and brothers to represent them in their suffrage, and in all the political capacities entrusted to them as guardians of their freedom and interest?

No! the intelligent race of the South, women as well as men, are stripped of all security for the rights pledged by act of Congress during the war, and in the capitulation concluding it. And worse; the negro, a repugnant race, of different interests, feelings, habits and desires, is given the power to impose constitutions and laws on another nation of people, men and women, utterly against their consent, and to establish them, by oaths and other conditions, so absolute as to make them irreversible by the future suffrage of a majority of the people. And this is the good faith of the Radical Universal Equality Suffrage party!

The pretext that the white men of the South capable of holding office and voting for a representation, were guilty of perjury by going into the war in violation of their allegiance, does not by any construction apply to the women, who never took an oath or held an office to bring them under the disabilities of the flagrantly unconstitutional act of forfeiture passed by the Radicals; and yet they put all the women of the South at the mercy of negro legislation. Here, then, the Radicals abjure the doctrine of equality of rights as entitling white and black alike to suffrage, as belonging to one common humanity.

They deny it to their own fair country-women, however intellectual and cultivated, and give to the gross, ignorant, hateful African caste the power of making laws and establishing relations, creating dissolute intercourse and habits, which wherever people of their complexion have ever borne away, have ever been attended by a despotism of beastial passions, their whole enjoyment in life consisting in its sensuality. In Kansas, at the latest election, where the Radicals carried the majority, the question of negro suffrage and woman's suffrage was submitted by law to the vote of the people at the polls. Negro suffrage had a larger vote than female suffrage, though defeated of obtaining a majority by a sense of shame, perhaps on the part of white men who alone voted. Nevertheless, the negroes had the triumph of carrying the majority vote against the women, which thus marked the preference of the Radicals for the blacks over their own wives, daughters and sisters, as more competent to choose representatives for them and to give laws to the State.

This preference on the part of the Radicals of Ohio and Michigan, and other States, was marked in a manner still more significant, for while they made an effort to clothe the negro with suffrage, no attempt of any kind was made in behalf of the women.

"Manhood suffrage," which, as interpreted by their acts, means suffrage for the negro, and disfranchisement for white men, is now the great Senatorial phrase of the Sumners, Wilsons and Wades, who apply it now to contradistinguish it from "woman's suffrage," once the shout of the whole party of Radicalism, who, like the French revolutionary philosophers, would break down all established human authority by way of leveling all to the base of human rights, which itself rested like the world on the nose of a tortoise.

These Wendell Phillips' doctrinaries, when they had reached controlling power in the Senate and House, and through it usurped absolute power over the Government, took a new view of the mode by which suffrage was to be applied to perpetuate Radical power. Suffrage among the free born and well educated, the brave and highly gifted Caucasian head was not the caste suited to build up an aristocracy, at the head of an army, to discipline the masses to submission. The Radicals, aspiring to subvert the popular sovereignty established by the Constitution of our fathers, took a leaf out of Napoleon's work on universal suffrage to proscribe another species of popular voting. In France, a whole people are drilled for conscription under local bureaus, of which our Freedmen's Bureaus are a sample. Out of this military material, which embraces the whole people, an army of half a million and more is drown and officered by the Emperor. As this ripens for discharge, the youth growing up among the masses for conscription are drilled to take their places, so that the army in contonment hold the great body of which the successive conscriptions grow, under constantly armed military duress, with its secreting allotments of secrasity to follow a similar training. Under that duress, preparatory to its future, rotation of military duty, under the officers of the Emperor, the population chooses the National Representative to maintain and carry on the Government, which is in effect the Emperor and his army. We have in embryo this very system at the South. Grant and Stanton organized and officered the army, and, under this military establishment, Congress has taken refuge, and looks to it for the consummation of its schemes of power.

* * * * * * *

The "party of moral ideas," who borrowed their philanthropy from England, has already forgotten its "noblest traditions," and for a contingent political advantage, given the power of half the continent into the hands of negroes, Chinese and Indians. The reconstruction acts give absolute supremacy in ten States to the negroes. Tennessee is already represented in Congress under the negro rule. The bill proposed by Mr. Sumner giving right of suffrage to all men without distinction of race, color or previous condition, and which is certain to become a law if the Radicals carry this election, giving control in Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, making fifteen States. Indeed, this is already the case if the 14th amendment is a part of the Constitution, as the Radicals in Congress have decided. The Chinese will control California, Oregon, Nebraska, and all the States to be built up on the Pacific slope. Utah will, of course, be admitted into the Union. Treaties have already been completed by a Radical Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harlan, now a Senator from Iowa, and confirmed by a Radical Senate in 1868, by which the Indian tribes of the West have been placed on Reserves, provided by the Territorial governments, preparatory to their admission as States in the Union. By these treaties Congress retains a superintending power over these Indian Territories; but it is expressly provided that "said legislation shall not in any manner interfere with or annul their tribal organizations, rights, laws, privileges or customs."

Among their customs it is notorious that of a plurality is most deeply cherished One of the most remarkable facts in connection with these treaties, is that the principal tribes of Indians thus favored by a Radical Senate—the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles—were, prior to the war, in receipt of annuities from the nation, and yet, without the slightest provocation, they rushed into the rebellion, and, to use the most potent Radical argument for degrading and disfranchising the white people of the South, their scalping knives were dripping with the blood of Union men; when these treaties were made and confirmed, restoring them their lands and annuities, giving them complete amnesty and control of their own affairs; and, most wonderful of all, instead of making their former negro slaves rulers over these rebellious Indians, the Indians are authorized to refuse the negro the right of suffrage, and even to banish them from the country and colonize them in an adjoining district. Why is this distinction made in favor of the rebellious Indians? Why have their customs been so sacredly guarded and guaranteed, and by treaties? Why have they been authorized to deny the "loyal" blacks, formerly their slaves, the right of suffrage, and even authorized to remove them to another district of the country? Is it possible that some contingent political advantage is foreseen when the politicians "of the party of moral ideas" may see in the extension of the practice in Utah a solution of their difficulties arising from the great and increasing majorities against them in the free States of the North?

"We should remember how easily and how often, in an evil hour, great and even religious communities may be led astray." And when we see a political party violating the Constitution they have sworn to support, overthrowing civil government by military power, suppressing the right of trial by jury, the writ of *habeas corpus*, freedom of speech and of the press—paralyzing the two co-equal and co-ordinate branches of the Government, the Executive and Judiciary, and all for the purpose of holding the Government and maintaining their party ascendancy, we may be pardoned for believing that the movements for giving supremacy to these barbarous and polygamous races in a majority of the States of the Union, have a deep and fearful meaning.

The remedy for the evils which threaten, not only to destroy our form of government, but even the civilization that exists among us is to be found in a separation of the races by the colonization of the blacks into some country and climate suitable to their nature and organization, and where, under the guidance and protection of the Republic, they may fulfill their destiny, leaving to the white race the region of the temperate zone, with the Government established by them for themselves and their children, and the civilization they have created. Nothing else can preserve the superior race from contamination by admixture with the inferior, and nothing else can prevent demagogues from all parties from using the inferior race, as they are now being used, to overthrow the political institutions, and even destroy the civilization of our country. In a recent speech in the Democratic Convention at Albany, in the State of New York, Mr. Tilden, a distinguished leader of the Democratic party, gave the philosophic reason for the exclusion of this alien race from a share in the political power of this Government, when he said that the family relation of the foundation of our system of civilization, and that these races of people that disregarded this relation—in other words, polygamic races—could not be safely incorporated into the political system. All history and experience, as well as philosophy, teach the same lesson. We cannot safely disregard it. Those who urge forward these schemes have lost the confidence of the white race and seek only to retain position and power, and are willing to call to their aid the brute force of this ignorant and degraded race, regardless of the result of its corrupting and deteriorating influence upon the Government and nation.

A separation of the races in this present aspect of affairs is demanded alike by the true interests of both. The bitterness and antagonism which has been engenered between the races by the intrigues of partisans, added to the national prejudices which has always existed, renders it absolutely certain that violent collisions will occur. It will never be possible for them hereafter to live in peace in the same community. Every consideration of humanity to the negro, as well as the preservation of the purity, beauty and vigor of our own race, demands that provision shall be made for the separation of the races—that a country shall be provided in which the blacks can be established, where they may, under the protection of our Government, have their own laws and rules, and if they have the capacity claimed for them by their Radical admirers, they work out a glorious destiny for themselves.

It is claimed that they are capable to maintain a government for themselves, and need the guidance and leadership of the white race; the Radicals who manifested so profound an interest in their destiny can well be spared to become their leaders, and give them the benefit of their wisdom and knowledge in government.

I do not know that the separation of the races has been claimed as Democratic doctrine, but I do know that it was the doctrine of the founder of the great Democratic party in this country. It was again and again urged by him and his illustrious compatriots, in the better days of the Republic; and I cannot better conclude that which I have to say on this subject than by adopting the prophetic language of that illustrious statesman, Thomas Jefferson:

"Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that they (the negroes) are to be free. Nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government. Nature, habit, opinion, have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them. It is still in our power to direct the process of emancipation, and in such slow degree that the evil will wear off insensibly, and their places be *pari passa* filled up by free white laborers. If, on the contrary, it be left to force itself on, human nature shudders at the prospect held up."

General Blair was greeted with loud applause at the conclusion of and throughout his speech.

MR. PENDLETON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Pendleton, after a general review of the suffrage and financial questions, said:

Now, gentlemen, it does seem to me that this Radical reconstruction policy, of which I have spoken, must be very expensive. Although Mr. Buchanan was able to get along very comfortably on $70,000,000 a year, yet we see that our Republican party cannot get along at all on $500,000,000 a year, for they get in debt at the rate of $12,000,000 a month.

There is a gentleman who has made a speech recently, in the State of Massachusetts, in which he undertakes to defend—not to defend, but, rather, to contradict—this whole charge of extravagance against the Republican party. His name is Mr. Edwin Atkinson, of Boston. I have seen his speech reported in the Radical papers in all our western States. He undertakes, as I said before, to defend the Republican party against the charge of extravagance.

He tells us, however, that there was a great deal of that debt outstanding, which did not appear on the books of the Treasury. That is no doubt true. We all knew it; we all charged it. When we did, these same gentlemen would say that that was a copperhead exaggeration. He said that Mr. McCulloch made his report in such a way as that the people would believe that it was $2,700,000,000, when, in fact, it was $3,200,000,000, and he goes on to explain to us that $800,000,000 of the debt has been paid by the Republican party within the last three years.

You will remember that I told you that Mr. Secretary McCulloch stated that in August, 1868, the debt was $2,700,000,000. This Mr. Adkinson, of Boston, undertakes to defend the Republicans from the charge of extravagance by charging them with the crime of duplicity and lying, for he says that the debt at that time, instead of being $2,700,000,000 was $3,200,000,000. How he found that out he don't tell us.

I do not like to question the accuracy of the statement of any gentleman on the subject of finance who comes from the city of Boston, but if there is any farmer here who has not quite as high an opinion of those people as I have, I want him to work but a sum in arithmetic. The Secretary of the Treasury tells us that on the first of this month the public debt was $2,745,000,000. Mr. Atkinson says that on the 1st of August, 1865, the debt was $3,285,000,000, and that they had paid off $800,000,000. If that is true, what becomes of the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, McCulloch, that the debt amounted to $3,045,000,000.

I hope the debt is much less than the Secretary supposes, but as this is a little family quarrel between two Republicans, I have not the slightest interest in knowing who told the truth and who did not. Mr. Edwin Atkinson, like most men who have a bad cause, resorted to very hard words, and he has a good deal to say about various people, myself among the number.

I don't know why he should comment particularly to me. I never heard of him until I read his speech. I don't know anything about him except what he tells us himself. But he tells us that when the war closed, that he and his associates had, together, claims against the Government amounting to several millions of dollars, and that this was a part of the debt that did not appear upon the books of the treasury, and that he represented his case to a prominent official who then had possession of the money bags of the Government, and that they actually paid him, not in greenbacks, as they did the soldiers, but 7-30 bonds, bearing large interest, and that he converted them into 5-20 bonds bearing gold interest, and these are the bonds that the people are called upon to pay in gold.

Having been treated so well by the Republicans, Mr. Edwin Atkinson cries out, how economical, how honest in this Republican party! How quickly it pays the public creditor.

There is but one thing more I would like to know in connection with this gentleman to make me full sure that he is a truly loyal man. He furnished clothing, or cloth for clothing, to contractors who sold clothing to the army. I would like to know—I don't say that I know anything about it—but I would like to know if that cloth was shoddy cloth. [Laughter]. I have heard in the course of the last seven years that some contractor from Boston sold cloth to the army of such an extra good quality that after it had been used a week a soldier was very fortunate if he had more than one leg to his pants. [Laughter].

In the neighborhood of Boston there was a shoe contractor who sold shoes to the army of such a fine quality that one day's wear in the rain would infallibly remove their thin paper soles. The next time Edwin Atkinson undertakes to make a speech, I hope he will tell us whether or not he was the contractor who furnished the shoes, and the one who furnished that clothing. When he does, I will understand one thing, that is, how is that the public debt is reduced when the Secretary of War pays to a man like him interest bearing bonds convertible into five-twenties, and which are still outstanding.

The shoddyite contractor, who could get his claim in interest-bearing bonds and then convert them into gold bonds, has a style of rhetoric peculiar to himself. I don't know that it is exactly fair to argue back to a man, but I should judge from Mr. Atkinson's style of arithmetic that he fills that bill exactly.

The fact stands out beyond dispute, that the people of the United States are to-day taxed more heavily than any people under the sun. $500,000,000 of money collected, year by year, by the Federal Government; $300,000,000 collected year by year by the State Governments; $800,000,000 a year! Six per cent. upon all the property, and more than thirty per cent. upon all the earnings of capital and labor.

Now, gentlemen, I do not propose to detain you longer on this subject. Here are the facts. They are laid before you. I have shown you the tendency of this party to subjugate labor to capital.

Have I made a false statement? Have I stated a wrong conclusion? Is it not the whole policy of this party to exempt capital from taxation by their system of contracting the currency? Is it not to put labor in the dust and to raise capital up to heaven? [Applause].

The remedy lies in your hands. If you believe that that system ought to be continued, vote for the Republican party and keep it in power. If you believe that it ought to be changed, remember that equality of taxation is upon the banner of the Democratic party, and that other maxim, "One currency for the people, the bondholder, and the office-holder." [Applause].

NEW YORK.—The intelligent New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier is sanguine of the success of the Democratic party in the approaching election in that State. He says:

"The Democrats will carry in the Empire State everything before them; they will elect all of their Assembly men, regularly nominated, and have a majority, with some votes to spare, on joint ballot. Mr. Edwin D. Morgan will be called upon to vacate his seat in the United States Senate, and Mr. Samuel J. Tilden will occupy his desk on and after the 4th of next March. Mr. Tilden is now Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and will be the next Senator from New York in the United States Senate."

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, October 1, 1868.

Senate met at 3½ o'clock.

On motion of Mr. WINN, the bill incorporating the Scudder Mining and Manufacturing Company was taken up and passed.

The resolution to accept the surrender of the charter of the City Bank, which had been referred to the Judiciary Committee. The substitute offered by the Committee, authorizing the Governor to accept the charter of all banks under certain contingencies, was taken up and lost. Yeas 10, nays 19.

On motion of Mr. LESTER, the resolution was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution authorizing and requiring the Governor to appoint three fit and proper persons to represent the stock of Georgia in the elections of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Company, Lost.

A resolution authorizing the Governor to subscribe for 200 copies of Millen's Digest of Supreme Court Decisions.

Mr. HARRIS called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. SPEER. Mr. President, will you inform me what the previous question was invented for?

Mr. PRESIDENT. Yes, sir. It was invented to stop the mouths of talkative Senators. [The cap fitted.]

The resolution was lost. Yeas 9, nays 24.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A bill to fix the time of holding the elections for Representatives in Congress from this State on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the town of Trion. Passed.

A bill to provide for the election of Justices of the Peace and Constables. Passed.

The Senate then went into the reading of bills for the first and second time, after which it adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, Oct. 1.

A bill to incorporate the Georgia Land and Emigration Company of Macon Passed.

A bill to regulate the fees of the Solicitor General and other officers of the Courts. First reading.

A bill to incorporate the Atlanta Hook and Ladder Company. Passed.

A bill to prescribe the manner of conducting suits before Justices of the Peace. Postponed.

A bill to incorporate the Camp Creek and Etowah Mining Company. Passed.

A bill to authorize ordinaries to appoint arbitrators in the several counties in the State—Passed.

A bill to prevent hunting birds at certain seasons in Fulton county. Passed.

A bill to assess a tax on lands in Jefferson county for educational purposes. Lost.

A bill to incorporate the Georgia Emigration Company. Postponed.

A bill to appoint a time for holding elections in the State. Postponed.

Several bills were read that the Committees recommend do not pass.

A bill to incorporate the Dublin Manufacturing Company, the capital stock not to exceed $100,000. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Georgia Fertilizing and Manufacturing Company. Passed.

A bill to require the reporter of the Supreme Court to report the proceedings hereof in pamphlet form. Postponed.

A bill to incorporate the Georgia Masonic Life Insurance Company. Engrossed for third reading.

Bills on the second reading occupied the balance of the evening.

The House adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow.

EFFECT OF THE STATE OF THINGS ON SOUTHERN CREDIT.—It appears from a letter published in yesterday's Herald, in connection with our Georgia correspondence, that Northern capitalists are afraid to credit the South under the present disturbed state of affairs. The cashier of the National Park Bank of this city, in reply to an application from Atlanta for negotiating a loan of money, says: "In happier and calmer times we should have been glad to entertain the negotiation; but in the present state of things, political and commercial, our board is adverse to taking risks out of the pale of ordinary mercantile transactions." This is the result of radical reconstruction and misrule in attempting to overthrow the laws of nature and common sense by putting the ignorant negroes as a governing power over the intelligent whites. However, there is reason to hope that this state of things will not continue long. The negroes are discovering the mistake they have been led into, and are looking to co-operation, both politically and materially, with their old masters and the white people of their common section of country. The enormous and valuable crops of the South, particularly the cotton crop, worth about two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, will soon give the Southerners the means they want. If they continue to work as industriously as they have worked the last year they will soon be independent of the North for cash and the South will become the richest country in the world.—*New York Herald.*

Special Notices.

☞ GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY. for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' House. Combination Class No. 520.—The following were the drawn numbers October 1st, 1868:

1-55-36-14-65-15-20-49-50-56-3-8

oct2-d1t HOWARD & CO., Managers.

☞ BOARD.—A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY Furnished Front Room, on the First Floor, with board in a private family, and in the most desirable part of the city, can be had for a man and his wife or for two gentlemen. Apply soon at THIS OFFICE. july 19

New Advertisments.

Attention, Firemen!

THE members of Atlanta Fire Company, No. 1 are hereby requested to be and appear at their Engine House in full fatigue uniform on SATURDAY EVENING the 3d, at 2 o'clock, P. M. for Semi annual Parade and inspection.

By order of the President.

L. H ALEXANDER,
oct2d1t2t Secretary A. F. Co. No 1.

Grass and Clover Seeds,

IN GREAT VARIETY. Also Reynolds' Chesapeake Guano. For sale by

oct2d10t A. K SEAGO.

Seed Wheat! Seed Wheat!

OF THE BEST VARIETY, raised in Tennessee, just received. Let planters renew their seed and thereby secure a larger harvest of superior wheat. Apply to

oct2d10t A. K. SEAGO.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

House and Lot on Connally Street, Near the Fair Ground.

ON THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, the 2d day of October, I will sell on the premises, west side of Connally street, opposite the center of the Fair Ground,

An Acre Lot, Well Inclosed,

Having on it a fine garden, a well of good water, and a comfortable house of three rooms. Titles perfect. Terms cash.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
No. 5, Railroad Block,
oc 1d1t Opposite National Hotel.

The Fair.

HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, at the earnest solicitations of the ladies, has consented to be present at the great Fair, to be held in this city 6th to the 10th inst., and will give a public reading during the week for the benefit of the object for which the Fair is to be held.

Magnificent Presents

To be given away by election during the Fair: One of two Pianos, one worth $6 0 and the other worth $300, if over 300 votes are cast at $1 00 each, the lady receiving the highest number of votes will be allowed to make choice of instruments. If less than 500 votes are cast the person elected will be entitled to the cheapest piano on exhibition.

The Bride.

A magnificent (doll) Bride, life size, will be presented to the most popular bachelor in the city—his popularity to be determined by election at 25cts a vote.

A Magnificent Gold-head Cane will be presented to the most popular man in Georgia; votes 50cts each. This cane was presented by J. M. Holbrook, Esq.

Jewelry.

An elegant set Rose Coral, Etruscan Gold Breast Pin and Ear Rings will be presented to the lady receiving the highest number of vote at 50cts each. Donated by Er Lawshe, Esq. oct2d1t

Great Reduction

—IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

PHILLIPS & FLANDERS,

WHITEHALL STREET.....ATLANTA, GA.,

HAVE on hand and are receiving weekly a good assortment of DRY GOODS of every variety which they offer to sell at REASONABLE PRICES. Persons will do well to examine their stock before making their purchases.

THEATRE!

Lessee and Manager.....J. V. GILBERT
Stage Manager.....J. P. SUTTON
Treasurer.....J. M. GILBERT

Arrival of the Company!

OPENING NIGHT!!

A GREAT BILL!!!

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1868.

The Beautiful Play, in 3 Acts, entitled the

HONEY MOON,

—OR—

How to Rule a Wife,

The Celebrated Spanish

LA CACHUCHA,

(Arranged by Prof. Nichols.)

Little Katie Gilbert.

To Conclude with the

TOODLES.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Orchestra Chairs	$1 00
Dress Circle and Parquet	75
Family Circle	50
Colored Gallery	25
Private Boxes	$5 00 and 6 00

☞ Box Office open from 10 to 12, A. M., and from 2 to 4. P. M., when seats may be secured without extra charge. oct2

SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND Annuity Company,

Of New York,

Chartered by the Legislature of New York, 1862.

ROBT. L. CASE, President
THEO. R. WITMORE, Vice President,
ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

UNDER the judicious management of its able officers and directors, its growth in the public confidence is shown by its steady growth in business, to which we would call your attention, the increase being nearly as rapid as that of any other company in the United States, as follows:

No of New Policies issued each year	Gross Rec'ts	Am't Ins'd by new poli's	Total Gross Ass'ts	Increase over previous year in Gross Assets.
Year				
1863	211	23 423	489 000	12? 857
1863	888	80 538	1 939 550	160 052 37 233
1864	1 408	144 411	2 819 743	340 831 , 99 739
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1867	4 094	880,000	9 0.0 805	1 280,300 582,992

While not wishing to disparage any *reliable* Life Insurance Company, but rather bidding them all God speed in their noble work, the General Agent, in introducing this company to the attention of the people of Georgia, feels warranted in saying that it stands *second to none* in its advantages and adaptedness to the present financial condition of the South.

Energetic and reliable agents wanted in every part of the State, to whom liberal inducements will be offered.

Address or call on W. S TOWNSEND,
Geners' Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
Office Whitehall street, over Force's Shoe Store.
oct1d1f

Valuable Farm Near Cartersville.

I WILL sell low, or exchange for city property 394 acres valley land, two miles of Cartersville 80 cleared, hundred in woods—Limestone and Freestone water. Fine wheat, grass and clover land, and good range for stock. Dwelling of five rooms, out houses Gin House, &c.

G. W ADAIR,
oct1-3t. Real Estate and Insurance Agent.

To Box Renters.

POST OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 1st, 1868.

PARTIES desiring to retain their boxes in this Office will call and settle the bill for rents and postage by the 5th instant.

No bills will be sent out for collection.

oct1d3t THOS. G. SIMMS, P. M.

DR. R. B. D. REEVES

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity.

Office up stairs, over Uncle Billy Hill's Auction House. oct1d1m*

The Monroe Advertiser,

(VOL. XIV.)

HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION of any country newspaper published in Middle Georgia, and is the

Best Advertising Medium

FOR MERCHANTS,

and others who wish to place their business before the planters and farmers of this populous and wealthy section. The advertised circulates in the interior, away from the lines of railroad, and reaches a class of people among whom the daily journals are not taken—the sturdy yeomanry, the "backbone and sinew of the land," whose purse-strings are always unloosed. City merchants who have advertised in the columns of the Advertiser express themselves as every way satisfied with the result of their investment, and continue to give this journal their patronage.

Rates of advertising liberal. Address

JAMES P. HARRISON, Proprietor.
oct1d2t Box 79, Forsyth, Ga.

The Great Southern Passenger and Mail Route

Via Augusta, to Charleston, Columbia, Charleston, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Passengers can have choice of Four Different Routes via Augusta to Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Fare the Same by Either Route,

Via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta

AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Through Tickets sold at New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York by this route.

Through Tickets sold at Atlanta to Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Passenger taking this route can have their Baggage Checked through from Montgomery or Atlanta, to Washington, Philadelphia and New York by four different routes via Augusta, Baggage checked through from Atlanta to Richmond, Columbia, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington Philadelphia and New York.

The Train leaving Atlanta at 5:30 P. M. is attached to 16 Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars, and makes close connections at Augusta and Kingsville so the following places: Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Passengers from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, and Columbus, Ga., make close connections at Atlanta with Trains for Augusta, Savannah, Charleston Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York.

☞ Passengers wishing to go North by this route will find a

Splendid Line of Steam Ships

from Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York.

THE CHARLESTON STEAM SHIPS

Offer inducements to Passengers, with Tickets supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed, and Comfort

Are Unrivalled on the Coast!

☞ Through Tickets on sale in Montgomery, West Point, and Atlanta to New York via Charleston Steam Ships.

J. A. ROBERT,
General Ticket Agent, Georgia Railroad.
Augusta, Ga., Sept. 22, 1868.

Attention, Democrats!

I HAVE opened a First Class BARBER SHOP, where I am prepared to Shave, Shampoo, Cut and Dress and Dye Hair or Whiskers in the latest and best styles. Railroad Block,
sept30d3t

Arrival of the Company!

OPENING NIGHT!!

A GREAT BILL!!!

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1868.

The Beautiful Play, in 3 Acts, entitled the

HONEY MOON,

—OR—

How to Rule a Wife,

The Celebrated Spanish

LA CACHUCHA,

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Little Katie Gilbert.

To Conclude with the

TOODLES.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Orchestra Chairs	$1 00
Dress Circle and Parquet	75
Family Circle	50
Colored Gallery	25
Private Boxes	$5 00 and 6 00

☞ Box Office

W. H. BAILEY,
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...House,
.........GEORGIA,
...e best style and at

...of all Descriptions,
...CULARS,
...Envelopes, Business
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JOHN A. DAVIS.
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...Democrats!
...Class BARBER SHOP,
...e Shave, Shampoo, Cut
...or Whiskers in the latest
...BROOKS,
...ailroad Barber Shop,
...Railroad Block.

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 3,000!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 2.

THE CITY.

OUR AGENTS.

A. A. OMBERG, News Dealer, is our authorized agent at Rome, Ga.

J. A. EVANS, Albany News, is our agent at Albany, Ga.

J. M. HAMMETT, Marietta, Ga.
FRANK E. BURKE, Preston, Ga.
NORMAN M'DUFFEE, Hawkinsville, Ga.
J. O. TILLMAN Hogansville, Ga.
W. H. WOODS, Barnesville, Ga.
J. O. BROADNAX, Newnan, Ga.
... HARLAND, Talbotton.
... JAMES C. HARRISON, Dahlonega, Ga.
S. M. PETTINGILL & Co, New York and Philadelphia, are authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements for THE CONSTITUTION at our regular rates.

Traveling Agents for the Constitution.

The following gentlemen are authorized to solicit business and receive money for THE CONSTITUTION: Mr. DAVID A. WALKER, Mr. JOHN T. HALL, of Atlanta. Mr. O. L. LINDSEY, Albany, Ga. Mr. ROBERT CRAWFORD, of Atlanta, Ga. Mr. GEORGE BATTEY, of Atlanta. A. J. SCOTT, John Evans, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.

WEST END DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—Members Democratic Club, Black Hall District, will meet at West End next Saturday, 3d October, at four o'clock, P. M. Able speakers will attend the meeting. S. J. NEAL, Secretary.

THE attention of the members of Atlanta Fire Engine No. 1, is directed to a notice of their Secretary.

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING, Oct. 8th—Prizes valued at $500,000. Certificates at Phillips & Crew's.

WE are indebted to R. M. Rose & Co., Granite Block, for a box of elegant segars—the GORDON CHOICE. Though we seldom smoke, it affords us pleasure to give these a *puff*.

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING, Oct. 8th.—Prizes valued at 500,000. Certificates at Phillips & Crews.

THE BOX OFFICE, at Davis' Theatre, will be kept open, for the sale of reserved seats, *free of extra charge*, during the day.

DRIED FRUIT.—A single house in Atlanta—that of W. M. & R. J. Lowry, has shipped from this point during the present season, over 100,000 pounds of dried peaches to Philadelphia, for which the firm has paid out over $44,000. We admire the enterprise of this sterling and energetic house.

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING, Oct 8th.—Prizes valued at $500 000. Certificates at Phillips & Crew's.

CITY PARK.—Now that the season for transplanting trees is near at hand, we would call the attention of the Council to the fact that most of those planted last year in the City Park are dead. With a little work properly directed, there is no reason why our Park may not be made beautiful and a pleasant resort for the ladies.

THE BOX OFFICE, at Davis' Theatre, will be kept open, for the sale of reserved seats, *free of extra charge*, during the day.

LANE IN THE SKY AGAIN.—A week or two ago Lane made a kind of Jacob's ladder of the Opera House, from the top of which he was taking photographic views of the city, when the winds came and blew his apparatus over the surrounding country. We are glad to learn that he is O. K. again, and that his "city views" will soon be complete.

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING, Oct. 8th.—Prizes valued at $500,000. Certificates at Phillips & Crew's.

SNOOKS' AUCTION HOUSE, on Peachtree street, is all the rage. His goods are good goods. He sells them at the lowest possible prices, and we are reliably informed he occasionally gives them away. Call on him and try your chances.

THE BOX OFFICE, at Davis' Theatre, will be kept open, for the sale of reserved seats, *free of extra charge*, during the day.

COL. ADAIR will sell a house and lot on Connally street, this evening, on the premises.

CLAYTON & ADAIR, Commission Merchants, have dissolved co-partnership. Capt. A. B. ... continues the business.

THE BOX OFFICE, at Davis' Theatre, will be kept open, for the sale of reserved seats, *free of extra charge*, during the day.

A. K. SEAGO has just received seed wheat, grass and clover seed, and Reynold's Chesapeake Guano. Those in need of such articles had best apply early.

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING, Oct. 8th.—Prizes valued at $500,000. Certificates at Phillips & Crew's.

THEATRE—*Opening Night.*—We are happy to be able to announce the re-opening of Davis' Theatre TO-NIGHT, under the auspices of the indefatigable Manager and Lessee, Mr. J. V. Gilbert, late of Memphis Tennessee.

Those who attend on this occasion, will be most agreeably surprised to see the wonderful changes which have been made in the interior arrangement of the Hall, henceforth to be known as The Davis Theatre. The benches have been all refitted and painted, many of them upholstered. In the Parquet the old seats have been replaced by comfortable chairs. The stage rejuvinated and embellished with scenery appropos and picturesque. In fact, all the appointments are complete in every particular, rendering this Theatre one of the most commodious and best arranged in the Southern States.

The far-famed "Little Katie" daughter of the Lessee, will appear to-night. This child comes to Atlanta with a reputation of which many of the older stars of the dramatic profession might well be proud. She is destined, we predict, to become a great favorite in this city.

Alice Harrison, the Leading Lady, an artiste of world-renowned reputation, G. W. Harrison, Comedian, and Neil Gray, Walking Gentlemen, will appear to-night.

Mr. J. P. Sutton and lady will remain here permanently as members of the Gilbert Star Troupe. The many friends and admirers of Mr. and Mrs. Sutton will be delighted to know of this arrangement.

Messrs G. S. Gray, R. J. Reese and Wesson, Miss Bettie Gray and Miss Pet Gilbert, artists of a high order of talent, will also make their appearance for the first time in Atlanta, to-night. The season will be opened with the popular plays "The Honeymoon" and "Toodles."

Mr. Gilbert comes here with the purpose of identifying himself with Atlanta, and "sink or swim, survive or perish" is determined to cast his destiny along with the good people of the Gate City. Let his reception be a lively one and the audience to-night a regular stunner.

Local and Business Notices.

THE PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING.—The eighth day of October, specified for the distribution of the *five hundred* magnificent prizes of this scheme, is nearly here, and those desirous of purchasing Certificates should do so at once, as the time is short. The Committee of Superintendence is composed of gentlemen holding the highest positions in their respective communities—Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c. This Committee will control the drawing—neither manager, property-holders, nor agents having anything to do with it. Under these circumstances, even the most suspicious must see that there can be no unfairness in giving every certificate a just showing for its chance. The Hon. James S. Thomas, Mayor of St. Louis, who has no connection with the Association, holds the unincumbered titles to each of the five hundred prizes, for the benefit of lucky holders of winning certificates. Mayor Thomas stands unimpeachable in the estimation of all the leading, honest and honorable citizens of St. Louis, on his probity of character. Where all is so fair, who should hesitate to invest the small sum of five dollars for a chance of becoming more than independent of want. The Paschall House is worth $280,000; Dan. Ables' Memphis residence $60,000, and eight other pieces of real estate, each one of which is worth not less than $10,000, besides four hundred and ninety other valuable prizes, worth from $50 to $1,500.

These form the grand features of the drawing and either one well worth the risking of the small sum required. Certificates to be secured by personal application or by mail, of J. C. JONES, at Phillips & Crew's Book Store, Atlanta. sep26 d1w

ATLANTA, September 29, 1868.

Col. Lewis—Dear Sir: Finding your answer to my note of the 22d instant, in a newspaper before I had any knowledge of its having been written, shows you have *now* no regard for that gentlemanly deportment which was once thought to characterize your conduct. This and the statements contained in your published letter proves that you have prostituted your once fair name to base purposes in the propagation of calumny and falsehood.

You pretended to have become indignant at the reception of a respectful private note, and indulge in an unwarrantable tirade, sending it directly to find its way into a newspaper, before I could see it and have a chance to counteract the slanders it breathes; slanders not only against myself and other citizens here, but upon the character and demeanor of D. W. Lewis himself, as he was when an upright member of the Legislature so long from Hancock. Your conduct is in exact keeping with that of the pusillanimous dastard who perpetrates a slander, the responsibility of which he expects to answer only as a craven wretch. For such you doubtless retain "cordial esteem".

I am not so much exercised on account of the loss of "cordial esteem," but sorry for the sake of society, that one, once having the confidence of many, should now be so lost to manliness, virtue and truth.

This much I have said for myself, and for it I am alone responsible. Were no others connected with your unjust attack, and none but yourself intended to see this reply, I should make no further statement; for *you* can readily apply this to the facts as you know them.

You say "you know that no honorable, intelligent man could, with self-respect, remain on a Board, the only duty left to which was to sign diplomas, &c." Now in this you are more ignorant than any one would believe, or you have misrepresented facts and made a statement that few will believe to be true. The facts are, that under the amendment the Trustees hold the right to property in trust for the College, and are required to form a Board with the Faculty for conferring the degree, &c. The known fact that four or five Trustees have been found willing to hold their position in this College under the amendment, whose intelligence and self-respect is not to be denied by this community, denies the truth of your statement.

Instances of such deviation from fairness could be multiplied, but as the unbiased reader will readily see them, it is deemed unnecessary to extend this reply for that purpose.

To see the "baseness" of your attempt, it is only necessary for those who have read your letter, to know that the election of Professors and all other business connected with the management of the College, before the amendment, was merely a nominal action—that the Faculty always held the election in their own body, and the Trustees, so far as I have heard, never thought of questioning the propriety of an election; for they could not be so deeply interested in, nor so well informed of a suitable selection as the Faculty themselves. The amendment of 1858 only affected the Trustees in relieving them from the doubtful necessity of ratifying such election of the Faculty. I say doubtful, because there is no clause in the original charter requiring them to fill vacancies, but it seems to have been understood as their duty, from the fact that the charter required them, first, to organize the Faculty.

"Another," whom you delicately insinuate was injured, may probably have been cognizant of the action of the Faculty and authorizing the amendment asked for, and of the expressed reason for it. I have no recollection of any objection to it in the Faculty, and never thought of giving offense to the Trustees, nor did they, in my opinion, feel, as a body, anything other than a relief from nominal duties which often proved troublesome to them. That they did not feel any great interest or pride in the nominal ratification, which the custom of the College requires, is sufficiently proved by the fact that one of them, at least, knew the amendment was proposed, and made no objection; and that "another," for whom you have such tender feelings, and who, of course, with you, thinks this action of the Faculty a monstrous thing, could have informed all the Trustees, and certainly did, thinking as you do, if there be honesty and sincerity in your charge of the Faculty with intention of fraud and injury.

Not only was one of the Trustees in the Legislature, and knew the amending bill was going through the regular course of legislation, but another member of the Board was a member of a succeeding Legislature, when, of course, all the Trustees knew of the amendment, and no movement toward, nor expressed desire of repealing the same was heard of. Nor was there anything to mar the harmony between the Faculty and Trustees for eight years under the amended charter, until "another" was requested to resign his position in the Faculty; then suddenly the Trustees filled their Board, and in addition to the legal number, seated an interloper, who, despite the claim of one of the old members to his seat, has continued to act as a Trustee, and by this manœuvre the Board has kept a majority in opposition to the Faculty and successful progress of the College. Finding all these efforts, and with many others, not sufficient to break down the Institution, resort is had to Legislation, and with the false pretext of saving the school.

You, Col. Lewis, seem to be the willing instrument by which the prestige of your name is given to carry into the confidence of the community and the Legislature this ridiculous deception. If, in your opinion, "another" has been injured, to vindicate him with all the power of your intellect, in an honorable way, is your privilege, and to it no one should object; but in seeking to sustain him by falsely accusing others of dishonorable and unjust acts and intentions, without proof of them, shows a descension which those acquainted with you heretofore were not prepared to expect.

The hypocritical show of respect for the College does not cover your real design, and that of those you serve, in making these attacks to destroy it. The prosperity of the school, however, is not visibly affected by all the various assaults made the present year, the class of students being larger than any since the war.

Respectfully, J. G. WESTMORELAND.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—All cavalry recruits at Carlisle Barracks are ordered to Gen. Sherman to fight the Indians.

Col. D. S. Goodloe has been appointed Revenue Supervisor for Kentucky. No appointment made for New York.

Gen. Custan has been ordered to his regiment, which is to act immediately against the Indians.

Treasure in treasury vaults is about eighty millions. Thirty millions will be required on the first proximo for interest on five twenties.

Revenue to-day $457,000

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—The new board of police commissioners, under the Metropolitan Police bill, composed of two negroes and three whites, have commenced their duties. One lieutenant and a number of the oldest members of the force have resigned.

In the House, yesterday, two more whites from the parish of Baton Rouge were unseated and replaced by two negroes. The majority report of the Election Committee in this case states the white men whose seats were contested were elected by seven hundred and fifty-eight majority, and the charges upon which the seats were contested were disproved and recommended that the whites be confirmed. The minority report signed by two negroes, unseating the whites and seating blacks, was adopted by 37 to 17.

The State Democratic Convention convened yesterday and organized with a full attendance.

To-day a resolution was adopted declaring while we protest against all test oaths and disqualifications except for crimes, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, we recognize the necessity of conforming to existing laws, and this Convention will entertain the name of no person as a candidate for Elector who cannot qualify under these laws; recommends Congressional Conventions to adopt the same rule. Five members of the Electoral Ticket, who are ineligible, resigned. A portion of the vacancies were filled with eligible men.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Madrid is quiet and Madoz is President of the Provisional Junta. No measures are taken looking to the future beyond the denunciation of a plan for a Republic. Nothing will be done until Prim and Serrano arrive. The battle between Paria and Serrano was short and with but few losses.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—Rio Janeiro advices state that the President of the Argentine Republic has proposed regulations for the pacification of Brazil and Paraguay.

HAMBURG, Oct. 1.—Brig Germania of the North Pole Expedition, is at Bergen, Norway.

CHICAGO, Oct 1.—E. V. Robbins, President of the Board of Trade, has failed—his liabilites amount to $100,000.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—Cotton active and firm; middlings 22¼; sales 3,100; receipts 3,039; exports, foreign, 4,288. Sterling 48¼a51. Gold 138¾. Sugar—numbers 12 and 13 12a12½. Molasses dull. Flour dull; superfine 6 50a6 75. Corn firmer at 95a1 00. Oats scarce and higher at 60a63. Bran scarce at 1 20. Hay 23 00a24 50. Pork quiet and firm at 30 50. Bacon dull; shoulders 12¾; clear sides 16¾. Lard dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 2.—Cotton firm at 26¼. Flour and wheat dull and nominally unchanged. Corn—white 1 20a1 22; yellow 1 06. Oats 70a77. Rye 1 40a1 50. Provisions firmer; shoulders 13¾a14. Clover seed 8 25a8 75; Timothey 3 00a4 00. Virginias old inscribed, 46a46½; 1866s 49; 1867s 48; old and new coupons 54; North Carolinas 63¼.

MOBILE, October 1.—Market closed quiet; sales 800 bales; middlings at 23; receipts 212 bales; exports 75 bales.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1.—Flour dull; family 8 75a9 25. Corn dull and lower at 1 03a1 04. Whisky dull. Mess pork 29 25. Lard 19¾. Bacon quiet; shoulders 11¾a12¼; clear sides 16, heavy and dull at 19¾.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 1.—Cotton closed firm; middlings 24¼a25; sales 560 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,970 bales; receipts 1,616 bales.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 1.—Market firmer; sales 318 bales; receipts 519 bales; middlings 23¼.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 1.—Spirits turpentine firmer at 39. Rosin unchanged; pale 4 25. Tar steady at 2 60. Cotton—middlings at 23¾a24.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 1.—Cotton active and advanced ¼a¾c.; sales 400 bales; middlings at 23¾a24; receipts 633; exports, coastwise, 684.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Cotton firmer and not very active; sales 1,300 bales at 26¼. Flour—superfine, State and Western 6 25a7 00; Southern drooping; common to fair extra 8 50a9 15. Wheat 1a2c. lower with a moderate export demand; red Western 2 15; white Tennessee 2 50. Corn 1c. lower. Oats 1c. better. Pork quiet and heavy at 28 37½a28 62¾. Lard heavy; kettle 19¾a19¾. Whisky quiet. Groceries in moderate demand. Freights firm.

Money active at sharp 7 on call; gold closed weak at 29¾a39¾; sterling quiet at 8¾.

LOUISVILLE, October 1.—Superfine flour 6 75a7; corn 98a1 00; mess pork 29 00; shoulders 12¾a13; clear sides 16a16¼ sacked; lard 19a20; whisky 1 30 free.

ST. LOUIS, October 1.—Flour flat; superfine 5 59a6; corn dull 94a97; mess pork quiet 28 75a29; bacon firm; clear sides 16 a16¼; canvassed sugar-cured hams 17¼a18.

L. B. DAVIS,
Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.
L. B. DAVIS,
Notary Public, Atlanta, Georgia,
L. B. DAVIS,
Insurance Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.
m 18—d1y

Financial.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.—Buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.
GOLD.—Buying at 41 cents; selling at 43 cents
SILVER.—Buying at 32 cents; selling at 37 cents
GOLD BULLION.—Buying at $1.25 per pennyweight.
GOLD DUST.—Buying at $1.20@1.25 per pennyweight.

Uncurrent Moneys and Securities.

GEORGIA BANK NOTES.

Ga. R. R. & B. Co.	a98	Merch'ts & Plant.	7a..
C. R. R. & B. Co.	98a..	Farmers & Mechan	9a..
Marine Bank Ga.	98a..	Bank of Commerce	7a..
Bank Middle Ga.	98a..	Bank of Columbus.	5a..
Bank of Athens	a50	Manufact. Macon	15a..
Bank of Fulton	a40	Union Bank	5a..
Bank of Savannah	a53	Mechanics	1a..
Bank of Augusta	a70	Planters' Bank	a19
City B'k Augusta	a40	Augusta Sav. B'k	16a..
Bank State Ga	a22	Northwestern B'k.	1a..
Bank Empire State	a18	Timber Cutters B'k	1a..

SOUTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of So. Ca.	a8..	B'k State S. C. old	a15
Union Bank	a50	Bk State S. C. new	1a..
Peoples' Bank	a45	Exchange Bank	a7
Bank of Newberry	a27	So. W. R R., old	a28
Bank Charleston	a28	So. W. R. R., new	a26
Planters, & Mech	a18	State Bank	a2
B'k of Hamburg	a12	Merchants Bank	a7
Bank of Camden	a24	City Chas'n notes	90a
Bank of Chester	a 8	Planters', Fairfield	a4
B'k of Georgetown	a10	Car. Treas. Notes	75

ALABAMA BANK NOTES.

Bank of Mobile	95	Bank of Montgomery,	95
Bank of Selma	20	Eastern Bank	50
Central Bank	2	Northern Bank	25
Commercial Bank	5	Southern Bank	95

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Pensacola and Georgia Railroad Bonds	40@ 42
Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Bonds	70@ 75
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, 1st mortgage	82@ 87
M. & W. Pt. Bonds, income	60@ 65
M & W. Pt. Bonds, Stock	18@ 20
Macon & Western Railroad Stock	100@110
Macon & Augusta, endorsed	85@ 90
Macon & Augusta, not endorsed	70@ 75
Macon & Augusta Stock	25@ 30
Muscogee Railroad Bonds	75@ 77
Muscogee Railroad Stock	70@ 75
Columbia, S. C. Bonds	50@ 55
Georgia 6 per cent	80@ 82
Georgia 7 per cent	90@ 92
Georgia Coupons	85@ 90
North Carolina 6 per cent	71@ 73
North Carolina Coupons	68@ 70
Tennessee 6 per cent	60@ 63
Tennessee Coupons	65@ 70
South Carolina Bonds, old	50@ 52
South Carolina Bonds, new	40@ 45
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 6 per cent	68@ 70
S. C. Railroad Bonds, 7 per cent	73@ 75
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Bonds	85@ 90
Georgia Railroad Bonds	100@104
Georgia Railroad Stock	95@ 97
Central Railroad Bonds	100@104
Central Railroad Stock	125@130
South Western Railroad Bonds	100@106
Southwestern Railroad Stock	105@110
Atlanta & LaGrange Railroad Stock	95@100
Augusta Bonds	74@ 78
Atlanta Bonds, 8 per cent	83@ 85
Macon Bonds	70@ 71
Columbus Bonds	70@ 75
Savannah Bonds	80@ 83
Fulton County Bonds	90@ 93
City Checks, Atlanta	95 @ 90
County Checks, Fulton	75@ 82
United States 5.20 Bonds	109@112
United States 7.30 Bonds	90@100
United States 10 40 Bonds	104@106
Atlanta National Bank Stock	100@110
Revenue Stamps	95 @100
Land Warrants	70@ 80

Dress Goods,

OF every kind, in immense quantity, for sale cheap, at CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.
sept27 2w

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO., GROCERS

LOW FOR CASH!

10 CASKS CLEAR RIB SIDES,
40 Casks Clear Sides,
20 Casks Choice Canvassed Hams,
30 Choice Leaf Lard in Tierces and Cans,
100 Rolls Kentucky Bagging,
75 Bbls Choice Western Flour,
300 Sacks Superfine, Extra and Family Flour,
50 Dozen Brooms,
1 Bbl. Choice Strained Honey,
25 Boxes Cheese at very low figures.

Manures for Wheat.

Reid's Phosphate, $59 per Ton.
Patapsco Guano, $75 per Ton.
Pure Flour of Rawbone, $75 per Ton.

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK,
Commission Merchants,
sept16 Atlanta, Ga

LIME! LIME!

ORDERS for Lime, by the Car Load, filled without delay, and shipped fresh from the kiln.

LANGSTON, CRANE & HAMMOCK.
Commission Merchants,
sept16 Atlanta, Ga.

J. M. DYE & CO.,

WAREHOUSE AND

Commission Merchants

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,

CONTINUE the business, in all of its branches, at their OLD STAND, 143 REYNOLDS ST. Prompt personal attention given to the STORAGE and SALE of COTTON and other Produce, and to the purchase of BAGGING, ROPE and FAMILY SUPPLIES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made when required.

Commissions for selling Cotton, 1 1-4 per cent.

Consignments solicited. sept16d3m

SAMUEL MEYER,

COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

(Office at Glenn, Wright & Carr's Warehouse.)

Liberal advances made on shipments to our friends in New York, Liverpool and Savannah.
sep15d6m

Transportation Office,

Western & Atlantic Railroad,

ALANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 10, 1868.

REDUCED RATES

—ON—

Salt, Land Plaster and Coal!

THE following Tariff will go into effect on and after the **12th Instant:**

Dalton to Atlanta:

Coal, per Car Load	$10 00
Salt, " "	15 00
Land Plaster, per Car Load	10 00

Chattanooga to Atlanta:

Coal, per Car Load	13 80

Other Roads pro rata on above figures.

sept11d1m E. B. WALKER, M. T.

REMOVAL.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

MEADOR & BROTHERS have removed their TOBACCO STORE to the large and commodious store, recently occupied by W. F. Meador, two doors above Jack's, on Whitehall street. They now offer the largest and most varied

STOCK OF TOBACCO

ever offered in any Southern market.

PRICES LOW FOR CASH.

Atlanta, Sept. 13, 1868. sep13-3m

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Dwelling House and Lot, on Peters Street, between Whitehall and Pryor; the House contains six rooms, and is a comfortable residence for a small family. There is a fine well of water on the Lot. Apply to

WM. T. NEWMAN, Att'y at Law,
sep27—1w Decatur Street.

Dr. J. A. CLOPTON,

Of Alabama,

IS now at the United States Hotel, where he may be consulted for a few days.

He treats with perfect success, PILES, FISTULAS, STRICTURES, &c.

Refers to many of the first Physicians of the State.
sep26-dtf

The Central Hotel for Rent,

AND A COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, next door to the Central Hotel, with five rooms, newly plastered and painted.

Call at Central Hotel to-day or to morrow.
sed25-d1w J. E. EVANS.

TIBBS HOUSE,

Dalton, Georgia.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Proprietor,

Formerly of Montgomery Hall, Montgomery Ala.
sep22-d1m

THE GEORGIA SALOON

—AND—

RESTAURANT

UNDER THE POST OFFICE,

Corner Broad and Alabama Streets,

OPEN AT ALL HOURS, AND ACCOMMODATION GUARANTEED UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.

THE very best Liquors, Wines, Ales, Cigars, etc., etc., will be kept at the BAR, and the EATING SALOON will, at all times, be furnished with the best this or any other market affords.

sep23-d3m E C REID, Proprietor.

Circular.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Augusta, Ga., Sept. 22, 1868.

I. Donations marked and consigned to "Fair First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga." to be held in that city on the 6th October, proximo, will be transported free over this road.

II. Visitors attending the Fair above referred to will be returned free over this Road, upon presentation to the Conductor of a proper Certificate issued by the Secretary of the same, W. L. Abbot Esq., that the holder was actually in attendance thereon, and had passed over the Georgia R. R., on his route thereto, such Certificates to be recognized until and inclusive of the 20th October, 1868.

S. K. JOHNSON,
sept 24-dtoct6 Assistant Superintendent.

LIVE AND HAVE COMFORT.

The Best Coal in this Market from Messrs. M. C. Wilcox & Co.'s Mines, Coal Creek, East Tenn.

I AM prepared to furnish this superior COAL to the citizens of Atlanta, or to any city on the railroads in this State, or Alabama, at greatly reduced prices:

Lump Coal, per car load,	26c. per bush,	of 80lbs.	
Less quantity than	do	35c.	do
Fine coal per car load	20c.	do	do
Less quantity than	do	25c.	do
Coke per car load,	20 cents	do	40lbs
Coke, less than car load	25c.	do	do

Orders respectfully solicited, and contracts for shipment from the mines direct. This Coal is cheaper than wood in this market, and it will burn in the chimney without a grate. Coal Yard, Thompson's Hotel lot.

EDWARD PARSONS.
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 19d3m

Dwelling House to Rent.

A LARGE HOUSE, containing four rooms, fire-place to each, a two room kitchen, good well of water, stable, with large lot, situated on Jones street, near the Fair Grounds, and convenient to the City Hall. All the premises in first-rate order. Apply for particulars to

sep30d3t ISAAC B. PILGRIM.

Shawls,

OF every description, for sale cheap, at

sept27 3w CHAMBERLIN & BOYNTON'S.

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING

CO-OPERATIVE

OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Drawing Oct. 8, 1868, most positively.

FIVE HUNDRED PRIZES.

Half Million Worth of Property!

CERTIFICATES $5 00 EACH.

THIS grand distribution of valuable real estate property, under the management of some of the most influential and respected citizens of St. Louis, will take place October 8, 1868, without fail or postponement.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1st. Paschall House Hotel, completely furnished, now bringing a rent of $16,000 per year, and located in the heart of St. Louis. Value $280,000

2d. The residence of Capt. Dan. Able, in Memphis, Tenn., one of the most elegant in the city. Value $60 000.

3d. The former residence of Gov. Welles, of Missouri, located at Jefferson City, the State capital. Value $18,000.

4th to 10th consists of valuable residences and business houses, located in St. Louis, and valued at from $14,000 to $18 000 apiece. There are also

490 OTHER PRIZES,

Consisting of money, Silver Table Sets, Pianos, Sewing Machines etc., making a scheme of such inducement never before gotten up in the West.

Certificates to be secured in Atlanta of J. C. Jones, at the Book and Music store of Phillips & Crew, corner of Alabama and White Hall streets.

Certificates $5 00 each.

Orders for Certificates by Express or Mail promptly attended to. P. S. LANHAM.
W. H. EHEA, General Agent.
aug28-dtf

Administrators' Sale.

ON the FIRST TUESDAY in November next, will be sold at the Court House door in LaGrange, Troupe County, Georgia, within lawful hours of sale 1,100 acres of LAND, more or less, in the Hogansville District of Meriwether county, and the 11th District of Meriwether county, and known as the plantation of Dr. James S. Phillips, late of said county. Sold as the property of said deceased, for distribution.

Terms 60 days credit.

Persons desiring to look at said lands, can do so by seeing Mr. Camp on the premises, or the Administrators at Hogansville, Georgia.

JOHN D. PHILLIPS, }
WM. E. GLANTON, } Administrators.
Hogansville. Sep. 25. sep25-dtd

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its Way."

SECURE A HOMESTEAD IN CALIFORNIA.

The Imigrant and Homestead Association of California,

Incorporated under the laws of the State, November 30th. 1867, for the purpose of

PROVIDING HOMES FOR ITS MEMBERS,

and thereby induce imigration.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,000,000,

Divided into 200,000 shares at $5 per share payable

IN U. S. CURRENCY.

Certificates of Stock issued to Subscribers immediately upon receipt of the money.

No Person allowed to Hold More than 5 Shares.

A Circular containing a full description of the property to be distributed among the Stockholders, sent to any address upon receipt of stamps for return postage.

Information as to price of land in any portion of the State, or upon any other subject of interest to persons proposing to imigrate, cheerfully furnished upon receipt of stamps for postage.

All letters should be addressed

Secretary Imigrant Homestead Association,
Post Office Box No. 86

sep25-d2m San Francisco, Cal.

Shortest Route to the West!

[illegible]

SELMA, ROME & DALTON RAILROAD.

ONLY 15 MILES STAGING!

Time from Rome, Ga., to Selma, Ala., 15 Hours!

Direct Connections Made from ATLANTA

Via Western and Atlantic, Rome, and Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroads, with Selma and Meridian, and Vicksburg and Meridian Railroads, for Selma, Meridian, Jackson, Vicksburg, Dallas, Monroe, and Shreveport, La., and Marshall, Texas. Also, for all points on the Southern Mississippi, Arkansas, Washita, and Red Rivers.

THIS IS

The Only Direct Route From Atlanta to Vicksburg! Northern Louisiana and Texas.

Ask for Tickets via Rome and Selma.

EDGAR VLIET,
General Ticket Agent.
E. G. BARNEY,
sep8-d1m Gen'l Sup't and Ag't for Lessee.

GREAT BARGAINS.

I WILL SELL MY

Large Brick House,

WITH FIFTEEN ROOMS, sixteen Fire Places, fourteen Closets, Kitchen forty by twenty feet, good Store Room, with all necessary outbuildings an excellent Well of Water, with the lot on which the same is situated, containing near half an acre, one hundred and twenty yards from the passenger depot, on Decatur street, in the city of Atlanta, Ga. Also.

A Good Plantation,

ON Connessaura River, eight miles from Dalton, in Whitfield county, one and a half miles from Tilton, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, containing Five Hundred Acres, well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Clover, and very fair for Cotton. Also,

Ten Lots of Wild Land,

WITH A GOLD MINE that pays well for working. The above property must be sold. Terms made easy. R. J. COWART,
sept14 Atlanta, Ga.

W. C. COURTNEY. R. MURDOCH. J. S. MURDOCH.

W. C. Courtney & Co.,

FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 9 BOYCE'S WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

sep15-tf

R. M. ROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

Granite Block, Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
jel5-d1y

AT THE City Drug Store!

Do You Want Drugs, MEDICINES, Dye-Stuffs, Paints,

OILS, WHITE LEAD, &c., &c.?

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

I AM NOW RECEIVING

Copperas, Madder, Indigo, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Blue Stone, &c.

A Large Lot of Window Glass, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries and Fancy Articles,

AND ANY ARTICLE TO BE FOUND IN

A First Class Drug Store,

SUCH AS

Oils, of Every Description, Putty, CHEMICALS, Fancy Soaps, and Toilet Articles! Brushes, Alcohol, &c., From the Most Renowned Laboratories in the World!

—AT—

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AND AT

THE LOWEST PRICES,

MEDICINES WARRANTED

PURE and UNADULTERATED.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Compounded Night and Day!

BY A

Thoroughly Competent Pharmaceutist.

SODA WATER,

COLD ENOUGH TO FREEZE AN ICEBERG.

TRY BEFORE YOU BUY!

Corner of Whitehall and Marietta Streets, Old Norcross Corner,

aug14 W. C. LAWSHE.

CAPITOL Drug Store!

L. H. BRADFIELD,

DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS,

Drugs and Patent Medicines,

Also, WHOLESALE AGENT for

PROPHITT'S REMEDIES:

Prophitt's Liver Medicine.
Prophitt's Pain Kill It.
Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The excellent remedies of O. S. Prophitt, M. D., need no recommendation. Their well known power in removing the diseases peculiar to our Southern Climate, having already established for them an enviable reputation in Georgia and the adjoining States. As the majority of persons living in the South are pre-disposed to disease of the Liver, it is granted by all intelligent physicians that most of the pains and aches of our people are due to organic or functional derangement of that important organ. Prophitt's Anti-Bilious Pills and Liver Medicine strike directly at the root of the evil. They cure the Liver which, in nine cases out of ten, is at the bottom of the Coughs, Dyspepsia, Colic, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Constipation, Menstrual Obstructions, etc., so common among our people. Earache, Toothache, Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and bodily pains of every kind, flee before PROPHITT'S PAIN KILL IT like chaff before the wind

L. H. BRADFIELD,
Wholesale Agent for
Prophitt's Celerated Family Medicines,
aug13 d2m Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE"

REDWINE & FOX

Have in Store and to Arrive,

20,000 Pounds White Lead;
25 Barrels Fine Copperas;
1 Car Load Coal Oil;
500 Boxes Window Glass;
10,000 Pounds Choice Putty;
10 Casks Linseed Oil;
50 Gross Wine Bottles;
5 Bales (O. K.) Corks;
5 Cases Best Spanish Float Indigo;
200 Ounces Sulph. Quinine;
50 Ounces Sulph. Morphine;
50 Pounds Opium;
50 Gross Swift & Courtney Parlor Matches;

ALL THE

POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,

And everything usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG HOUSE,

All of which we offer

LOW FOR CASH.

REDWINE & FOX,
Cor. Whitehall and Alabama streets,
aug8 Atlanta, Georgia.

A. A. ECHOLS. J. R. LANGFORD. J. W. McGRATH.

Echols, Langford & McCrath.

HAVING bought the stock of goods of Mr. E. E. Rawson, and united it with the stock and business of Langford & McCrath, we are conducting a general Stove, Tinning and House Furnishing Business, at the old stand of Richardson & Sanford, Whitehall street.

Intending to keep a full and well assorted stock, the former patrons of these two houses, as well as the public generally, are invited to give us a call.

ECHOLS, LANGFORD & McCRATH,
Atlanta, 1st September, 1868. sept2d1m

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

On and after May 10th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE ATLANTA.

8.15 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Arrive at CHATTANOOGA 4.45 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern Cities, via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, New Orleans, etc.

4.15 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) DALTON ACCOMMODATION.—Arrive at Marietta at 5.55 P. M., Cartersville 8.13 P. M., Kingston 9.19 P. M., Dalton 12.32 A. M.

7.00 P. M. DAILY GREAT NORTHERN MAIL.—Arrive at DALTON 1.30 A. M., connecting with trains for Knoxville, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Arrive at CHATTANOOGA at 4 A. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad for Nashville, Louisville and the West, and for New York and other Eastern cities, via Louisville; also with trains of Memphis and Charleston Railroad for Memphis, St. Louis and the West.

COMING SOUTH

ARRIVE AT ATLANTA.

3.45 A. M. DAILY GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL.—Leaving CHATTANOOGA at 7.10 P. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and Dalton at 9.48 P. M., connecting with trains of E. T. and Ga. Railroad.

11.00 A. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) DALTON ACCOMMODATION.—Leave Dalton at 3.15 A. M., Kingston 5.23 A. M., Cartersville 6.18 A. M., Marietta at 9.27 A. M.

1.10 P. M. DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) EXPRESS PASSENGER.—Leave Chattanooga at 4.30 A. M., connecting with trains of Nashville and Chattanooga, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads.

Pullman's Patent Sleeping Coaches ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

E. B. WALKER.
aug16—d Master of Transportation.

DAILY PASSENGER LINE

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New York, Philadelphia, Washington,

AND OTHER

EASTERN CITIES

VIA

Western and Atlantic,

—AND—

Virginia & Tennessee Railways.

—:o:—

ALL RAIL ROUTE!

—:o:—

Time Table, May 1st, 1868.

NORTH.

Leave Atlanta	7.00 P M
Leave Dalton	2.30 A M
Leave Knoxville	11.17 A M
Leave Bristol	7.18 P M
Leave Lynchburg	9.00 A M
Leave Washington	7.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	8.55 P M
Leave Philadelphia	1.12 A M
Arrive at New York	5.20 A M

SOUTH.

Leave New York	7.30 P M
Leave Philadelphia	11.00 P M
Leave Baltimore	3.50 A M
Leave Washington	6.30 A M
Leave Lynchburg	5.25 P M
Leave Bristol	7.10 A M
Leave Knoxville	2.56 P M
Leave Dalton	9.48 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	4.45 A M

—:o:—

Time between Atlanta and New York, 57 hours.

—:o:—

The GREAT MAIL between Atlanta and New York is carried exclusively by this Line.

—:o:—

Sleeping Coaches on all Night Trains

—:o:—

THROUGH TICKETS GOOD UNTIL USED,

—AND—

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH TO ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation,
aug 16—d3m W. & A. R. R.

1868.

Summer Arrangement.

—:o:—

GREAT WESTERN PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE NORTH AND EAS

—VIA—

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI

—OR—

INDIANAPOLIS

—:o:—

Passengers by this Route have choice of Twenty-five Different Routes to NEW YORK

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers holding tickets by this route to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, can visit Washington without extra charge.

—:o:—

Fare Same as via Knoxville or Augusta.

—:o:—

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA

Daily at 8:15 a. m. and 7 p. m.,

After arrival of all Southern Trains, and make close connections to above named cities.

—:o:—

Check Baggage to Louisville, and it will be re-checked to destination on Trains of Louisville and Nashville Railroad before arrival at Louisville.

—:o:—

Magnificent Sleeping Cars ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.

—:o:—

AMPLE TIME FOR MEALS & GOOD HOTELS.

—:o:—

ASK FOR TICKETS

VIA LOUISVILLE.

—:o:—

Tickets by this Route for sale at *General Ticket Office, Atlanta.*

E. B. WALKER,
Master of Transportation,
aug16—d3m W. & A. R. R.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL!

GO TO GEO. W. PRICE'S

SHOE STORE on Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga., to buy what you want in his line. He offers good goods as cheap as the cheapest at

Wholesale or Retail.

sep5lm

SPLENDID INVESTMENT!

100 PER CENT. IN FOUR MONTHS!!

THE undersigned, being desirous of raising funds for other purposes, offers for sale a

Flourishing Newspaper,

Now in successful operation in a good part of towns in Southwest Georgia. Now in its third volume. Paid first year ... over $6,000. It is furnished with Job Type, Job Presses, &c. I propose to sell the office, good will, and all appurtenances for the sum of $800 cash. Possession given 1st January, 1869.

ELAM CHRISTIAN,
Address ... Ga.

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,000!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 1.

Footsteps of the Angels.

When the hours of day are numbered,
And the voices of the night
Wake the better soul, that slumbered,
To a holy, calm delight;

Ere the evening lamps are lighted,
And, like phantoms grim and tall,
Shadows from the fitful fire-light,
Dance upon the parlor wall;

Then the forms of the departed
Enter at the open door;
The beloved, the true-hearted,
Come to visit me once more;

He, the young and strong, who cherished
Noble longings for the strife,
By the roadside fell and perished
Weary with the march of life!

They, the holy ones, and weakly,
Who the cross of suffering bore,
Folded their pale hands so meekly,
Spake with us on earth no more!

And with the being beauteous
Who unto thy youth was given,
More than all things else to love me,
And is now a saint in Heaven.

With a slow and noiseless footstep
Comes that messenger divine,
Takes the vacant chair beside me,
Lays her gentle hand in mine;

And she sits and gazes at me
With those deep and tender eyes,
Like the stars, so still and saintlike,
Looking downward from the skies.

Uttered not, yet comprehended,
Is the spirit's voiceless prayer;
Soft rebukes, in blessings ended,
Breathing from her lips of air.

Oh, though oft depressed and lonely,
All my fears are laid aside,
If I but remember only
Such as these have lived and died!

CURIOUS FACTS.

The Tidal Phenomena of the Earthquake.

From the New York Tribune.]

One of the most striking of the phenomena attending earthquakes is the effect produced on the sea by these convulsions, especially when the earthquake is near the shore. In an earthquake there is an undulation of the solid crust of the earth, and the influence of this earth-wave being communicated to the sea, causes the latter to swell and retire from the beach, and the great wave rolls in upon the shore. This is frequently the case in the immediate locality of the earthquake; but it sometimes happens that the influence of the disturbing agencies upon the sea extends to a considerable distance from the place where the earthquake occurs. The late terrible earthquake furnishes some curious and highly interesting facts bearing upon these points—facts well worthy the attention of scientific men. In this earthquake the sea was terribly agitated along the whole western coast of South America, and along the northern coast of the same side of the continent, as well as on the shores of the Sandwich Islands, the disturbance of the ocean consequent on the subterranean convulsions were sensibly experienced. In Peru several of the ports were submerged by mountain waves rolling in from the Pacific with terrific violence, sweeping everything before them. On the southern coast of Chili, at Talachuana, a whaling station, distant fully 1,400 miles from Africa, at about 11 o'clock on the night of the 13th of August, that is about six hours after the catastrophe in Peru and Ecuador had taken place, a great tidal wave swept into the bay, submerging a greater part of the town of Talachuana and Tome. But more remarkable still, tidal phenomena of a similar character to those which appeared on the southern coast of the continent showed themselves on the coast of California, at a distance of nearly 4,000 miles from Peru. Thus a letter appears in the Los Angeles Star, from a Mr. E. Hewitt, describing a tidal phenomenon witnessed at Wilmington, Southern California, on the 11th of August, at about 7 o'clock on the morning of that day. He says: "The tide was observed to be running in with unusual velocity for about fifteen minutes, and then to suddenly turn and run out for about the same length of time with the same unexampled rapidity. It is now 9 o'clock in the evening, and the same running in and running out, at intervals of from fifteen to twenty-five minues for each direction, has been going on since it was first observed this morning. Capt. Polhamus, of the steamer Cricket, informs me that in crossing the bar to-day he observed the water fall five feet in eight minutes, and to immediately rise the same number of feet in the same space of time. Another unexampled peculiarity of this never-before-heard-of tidal freak is that the water from the sea would run up on one side of the channel and *down* the other side at the same time." The same day the irregularities in the tides in the Oakland creek were noticed by several persons. The tide alternately rose and fell, and it was observed at the foot of Washington street in Oakland, that while driftwood floated toward the mouth of the creek, the water was gradually rising. On the morning of the 13th, according to a telegram from San Francisco, which appeared at the time in the Tribune, a series of waves commenced flowing upon the coast off San Pedro, causing the tide to rise sixty-three or sixty-four feet above the ordinary high-water mark, which was followed by the falling of the tide an equal distance below the usual low-water mark. The rise and fall occurred regularly every half hour for several hours. Thus it appears that the tidal upheaving produced by the earthquake traveled about 4,000 milles in about thirty-six hours.

THE WRONG WAY—*Lamentable Failure of the Revival Movement in Water Street.*—The "superlatively wicked one" was discovered on the sidewalk in front of his famous dance-house, the centre figure of a group of half a dozen persons who were engaged discussing the revival movement. Some one having asked why it was that the women had left off attending the prayer meetings, John Allen answered, with much warmth and feeling, "For the reason that some of those who pretended to be so anxious to save the souls of the poor girls behaved like brutes to them. Aye, worse than brutes. I persuaded the girls to attend the meetings, telling them if it did not do them any good it would not do them any harm. I used all my influence to get the poor creatures to attend, and afterward I was sorry that I had done so. Very sorry. I have not lived among them for seventeen years without learning something about them. I know their vices and their virtues. Yes, you may sneer, sir, I said virtues; some of them have many virtues. They have feelings also—feelings which those missionaries should have respected, but did not. They would have been treated more considerately on Blackwell's Island than they were at those meetings. One preacher cried, "Oh, God! we thank Thee that these scarlet whores of Babylon have come to seek salvation." Another pointed them out, exclaiming, "Behold the harlots whom we are going to take to Jesus!" and so the poor girls were hooted at, stared at, and finally shamed from repentance. I have great influence in this street. Every girl likes me. If I were to round now and tell them I had no money, they would gladly give me their last dollar. They would do almost anything for me; but I could not persuade them to attend one of these prayer-meetings again, nor would I try to do so unless I were sure that they would receive Christian treatment. It was a shame such a thing to taunt those poor girls in that way, for the majority of them are more sinned against than sinners. Many of them might have been saved, had they been properly treated, and the angels must have wept as they saw them driven away."

As Allen concluded one of his listeners pressed forward and exclaimed, "Give me your hand, John! They call you the wickedest man in New York, and I hope to God you are, for in that case it isn't such a bad place as most people suppose.—*New York Herald, 25th ult.*

☞ Judge Cadwalder decides that a policy of life insurance is not exempt under

The Daily Constitution.

Daily Circulation Over 2,600.

Semi-Weekly Circulation 1,500.

THE CONSTITUTION is fiercely DEMOCRATIC and neither pains, enterprise, nor money will be spared, in the efforts of the Proprietors, to make it a leading organ, and one of the first papers in the South.

THE CONSTITUTION has scarcely laid aside its baptismal robes, and yet its circulation is equal to, if not greater, than any political paper in Georgia. This unparalleled success is mainly attributable to the industry and enterprise which have characterized its management.

As its name imports, it is battling for the Constitution and the liberties of the people; and the patronage it has received, assures the Proprietors that their labors are appreciated, and their policy endorsed.

As an advertising medium, THE CONSTITUTION is, perhaps, superior to any paper published in the State, its circulation being confined to no particular locality, but extending from one end of the State to the other, and from the Savannah to the Chattahoochee.

The Proprietors intend no relaxation of their energy, but will add new features of interest and more vigorous enterprise as patronage increases; and they hope in future, as in the past, to merit the good will and plaudits of their numerous readers.

DAILY, PER ANNUM..... $10 00
" SIX MONTHS..... 5 00
" ONE MONTH..... 1 00

SEMI-WEEKLY, PER ANNUM..... $3 00
" SIX MONTHS..... 1 50
" THREE MONTHS..... 1 00

CITY DRUG STORE!

Do You Want Drugs,
Daily and Semi-Weekly,
Dye-Stuffs, Paints,
OILS, WHITE LEAD, &c., &c.?
EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES
ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Daily Circulation Over 2,600.

Drug Store

Semi-Weekly Circulation 1,500.

J. H. BRADFIELD

THE CONSTITUTION

MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Office: 668 Broadway, (CORNER OF HOUSTON STREET), NEW YORK.

THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION is organized under the General Laws of the State of New York.

OBJECT.

The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member, of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to his or her heirs.

MEMBERSHIP FEES.

The membership fees are Six Dollars at Joining, (for which a policy will be furnished), and one dollar and ten cents at the death of each member, of which two cents will be given. One dollar from each member goes to the widow or heirs of the deceased member, and the ten cents for the expenses of collecting.

INVESTMENTS.

The By-Laws of the Association require that one-third of the money received as new membership fees shall be made a sinking fund to meet payments falling due by the delinquencies of members. This fund is held by the National Trust Company, and will be invested in United States bonds or real estate, or bond and mortgage upon New York City property, which property shall be double the value of the money so loaned.

THE FUNDS.

The remaining two-thirds, after paying the expenses of the Association, shall be invested in real estate in the City of New York, or in bond and mortgage on property in the City of New York, the interest of which shall go to pay the current expenses of the Association. If a deceased member leaves no heir, the money becomes the property of the Association, with the proviso that the expenses of burial shall be paid out of such funds—said expenses, however, not to exceed one hundred dollars.

A member failing to pay his fee of one dollar and ten cents within thirty days from date of notice forfeits all claims upon the Association, and also forfeits all money previously paid. In the Pacific States this time is extended to sixty days. A member having no permanent residence must notify the Secretary, and appoint a representative to pay his fees.

When members choose they can send Eleven Dollars to the Treasurer to prepay their fees, which sum will pay for ten deaths, thus saving the trouble of sending $1 10 each time. No man is so poor that he cannot pay Six Dollars now and $1 10 occasionally, thus securing $5,000 to his heirs. The average number of dollars each person will have to pay, to secure $5,000 will be $20 per year, a little over 50 cents per week. This makes this mode of insurance cost about one-sixth what they would have to pay any regular Insurance Company for a $5,000 policy.

The Company is divided into ten classes for men and ten classes for women. As soon as these classes are filled ten new classes will be formed. Men and women are not allowed in the same classes. Every thing is done to make each class equal.

Series I.

CLASSES.

In class A all persons between the ages of 15 & 20 yrs.
" B " " 20 " 25 "
" C " " 25 " 30 "
" D " " 30 " 35 "
" E " " 35 " 40 "
" F " " 40 " 45 "
" G " " 45 " 50 "
" H " " 50 " 55 "
" I " " 55 " 60 "
" K " " 60 " 65 "

The classes for women are the same as above. Any one that is found to give his or her age wrong will be expelled, and the moneys paid forfeited to the Association. Each class is limited to 5,000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member, and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies *belonging to the same class as or the nearest a member of.*

A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is INDEPENDENT, *having no connection with any other.*

ILLUSTRATION.

Class "A" has 5,000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5,000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

ADVANTAGES.

The advantage of this Association over ordinary Life Insurance Companies are: No panics can break it; the fees are so small, and required to be paid at such long intervals, that any man can secure to his family a competency upon his death.

HOW TO BECOME MEMBERS.

Any one desiring to become a member must send Six Dollars, in Check, Bank Draft, Postal Order, or by Express, the expressage being paid by the applicant. *Under no circumstances will the Association be responsible for moneys sent but in this way.* Persons paying in other manner than by check, postal order, or draft, do it at their own risk. All checks, &c., must be made payable to the order of W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer. Accompanying the money must be a paper giving the applicant's full name—Age—Birthplace—Present Occupation—and to the Policy is to be sent—Post Office address; Town, County and State. *Also, a Medical Certificate,* setting forth the physical condition, and whether, in opinion of the Doctor examining, the applicant is a proper person to be insured. Blank forms of application for membership will be sent upon application.

Agents are not allowed to receive money but in the form of a check, draft or postal order, made payable to the order of W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer. Each member ought to try to make new members, by so doing he benefits himself. No letter will be noticed that does not contain a 3-cent postage stamp to prepay postage.

All communications should be addressed

Manhattan Co-Operative Relief Association,
658 BROADWAY, (Cor. of Bond Street).

TRUSTEES: E. McMURDY, ELSON T. WRIGHT, Pres't Star Met. Co. W. S. CARMAN, Pr's't Stuyvesa't Bank. H. W. FORD, Cash., Bank of Republic. L. W. MUNDAY.

OFFICERS: E. McMURDY, President. ELSON T. WRIGHT, Vice-President. W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer. LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary. JOHN ROBINSON, M. D., Exam. Phys. Q. R. GRAY, M. D., Exam'g Physician.

N. B.—Parties paying agents in money do so at their own risk. The Association will not be responsible for money so paid.

A General Agent wanted for each state and Territory. General Agents will be required to give the best of references, and proper bonds. Agents wanted in every town in the United States and Canada.

A doctor will be in attendance at the office to examine applicants.

☞ Circulars can be had at this office.

sep9 d1m

CLAYTON & ADAIR,
Commission Merchants,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

HAVE ON HAND and to arrive, for sale for CASH:
100 bags Cohen's Choice Family Flour,
200 " Extra Family and other mills.
150 " Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
20,000 pounds Clear Bacon Sides,
2,000 bushels Prime White Corn,
2,000 pounds Sole and Upper Leather,
200 Rolls Calf skins,
20 bales Cotton Yarns, Assorted Numbers,
5 bales Striped Osnaburgs,
25 tons Soluble Pacific Guano,
16 " Mape's Phosphate of Lime,
100 boxes Soap, "Queen of England,"
100 bbls Virginia Salt,
Sugar, Coffee, Candles, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Smoking Tobacco, &c, &c.

Also, we are Agents for Wilder's Patent Fire-proof Safes, Hanchett's Bit Co., and Gullett's Improved Patent Steel Brush Cotton Gins.

Send us your orders. Yours truly,
aug6-d3m CLAYTON & ADAIR.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE!

THE ALBANY
TRI-WEEKLY NEWS
IS OFFERED FOR SALE!

FINDING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO RUN BOTH THE CONSTITUTION and the NEWS, without failing neglect to one or the other, I propose to sell the latter.

The NEWS is in a flourishing condition, having a liberal Circulation, and as much Advertising Patronage as it can accommodate. It has yielded handsome profits since I purchased it in October last, and in practical hands, with vigor in its editorial management, can be made the best paying paper in Georgia. There is a well appointed

Job Office Attached,

And the Job Work of the City will run the establishment if rightly managed.

There are two PRESSES, one of Hoe's Drum Cylinder, and one Washington Hand Press in good order, and material enough to run a Daily and Weekly. I will sell on liberal terms if application is made within Thirty Days.

Address CAREY W. STYLES,
CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga.
or STYLES & EVANS,
Albany, Ga.
sep9

☞ The Press requested to notice.

For Sale or Rent.

One of the largest, most convenient and best located Stores in the city. Suitable for a Wholesale Provision Grain, or Commission Business.

Possession 1st of October. W. KETCHUM.

Also, some of the BEST UNIMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY in the city for sale.

WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,
GROCERS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,
ATLANTA, GA.

KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Provisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases. We make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.

We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Madeira Wine for cooking purposes,
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

THE PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold *only* by us, unless purchased from us. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

Bird's Eye Lime.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS for Rogers' Celebrated Birds Eye Lime. No better Lime for all purposes is manufactured in this country.

If you wish good masonry, plastering, or a fertilizer, use the purest lime. We keep constantly on hand, fresh from kilns, a good supply, and can furnish promptly, any quantity desired. Every barrel guaranteed.

sep25-d3t W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON.—We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon—sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD—Best Leaf—Tierces, Kegs and Caddies. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.
July 22d, 1868. d3m

First Baptist Church.

A FAIR, commencing on the 6th, and ending on the 16th of October, 1868, will be held in the city of Atlanta by the Building Committee and the ladies of the First Baptist Church, for the purpose of raising funds to complete their Church Building, which is now in process of erection.

Donations to the Fair are respectfully solicited. Business Houses, Manufacturing Companies &c., will receive the publicity from the exhibition of their contributions.

Contributions should be marked, "Donations, Fair First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga."

The most spacious hall in the city has been procured for the occasion, and will be gorgeously decorated with rare flowers and evergreens from the coast.

The following generous offers have been made to the Church:

Our Roads will pass all visitors to the Fair (to be held in the city of Atlanta in October next) coming and returning for one fare. Will also transport all donations to the Fair free of charge.
L. P. Grant, Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

C. Wallace, Superintendent Western and Atlantic Railroad.

E. W. Cole, Superintendent Georgia Railroad.

A. J. White, Superintendent Macon and Western Railroad.

H. T. Peake, General Superintendent South Carolina Railroad.

Virgil Powers, Engineer and Superintendent Southwestern Railroad.

Daniel Cram, Superintendent Montgomery and West Point Railroad.

Wade S. Cothran, President Rome Railroad.

Isaac Benson, Superintendent East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

E. H. Ewing, Superintendent Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

J. B. Hoxie, East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

W. J. Ross, General Superintendent Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

W. M. Wadley, President Central Railroad and Banking Company.

The Southern Express Company will transport all donations to the First Baptist Church Fair free of charge over the Railroads terminating at Atlanta, Ga. E. HULBERT,
July 1, 1868. Ag't Southern Express Co.

OFFICE PULMAN, KIMBALL & RAMSEY'S SLEEPING CAR COMPANY,
Atlanta, Ga. July 18, 1868.

Visitors to the Fair for the benefit of the First Baptist Church of this city, to be held in October next, will be passed over our lines, coming and returning, for one fare. N. J. KIMBALL,
General Manager.

We will charge only half rates to persons visiting the Fair to be held in the city of Atlanta, in October next, by the First Baptist Church.
E. B. POND, Proprietor National Hotel.
SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN, U. S. Hotel.
WHITE & WHITLOCK, American Hotel.
aug8

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON.
J. H. ANDERSON & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GENERAL PRODUCE
AND
Commission Merchants,
THIRD STREET,
Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse
MACON GA.
June16-d6m

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,
GROCERS,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Mitchell street, near Whitehall,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

IN STORE:
20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
20 " Shoulders,
10 " Sugar Cured Hams,
10 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard,
Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at a fair price.
G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED,
2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by the 25th instant, for which a fair price will be paid.
G. L. ANDERSON & CO.
Atlanta, Ga. June 16, 1868—d60

T. G. BUSH. W. H. JOHNSON. R. B. LOCKETT.
BUSH, JOHNSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
☞ Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.
ALBANY, GEORGIA.

FOR SALE.

300 BAGS Double Extra and Choice Family, to arrive.
50 Bbls. Refined and Barrel Molasses.
A few barrels Golden Syrup.
40 bags Rio Coffee,
50 bbls. Refined and Brown Sugars,
500 bags Salt,
20 bbls. Plaster of Paris,
40 bbls. Hydraulic Cement,
30,000 lbs. Sweet's Iron Ties.

BACON
20 casks Clear and Clear Rib Sides,
6 tierces Sugar-cured canvassed Hams,
10,000 lbs. smoked Bacon Shoulders,
Mess Pork—a small lot.
Segars,
Tobacco,
Fine Cut Smoking Tobacco,
Candles,
Soda,
Soap.

For sale on reasonable terms to the trade.
A. K. SEAGO,
Grocer and Commission Merchant.

The Turnip Crop.

WE advise the application of three to five hundred pounds of Chesapeake Guano per acre on land planted in Turnips. If the seed has already been sown, the Guano should be used immediately a top dressing, which we guarantee will increase the production from one hundred to five hundred per cent. This crop should be made profitable for domestic use and for marketing purposes.

We take pleasure in referring to the following gentlemen who have used the Chesapeake Guano:
Col. W. B. C. PUCKETT, Cherokee Ga.
Mr. B. H. BROOMHEAD, West End, Atlanta.
GEO. T. BOROUGHS, Milton county.
PHILIP GRAHAM, Cherokee county.
Dr. SAMUEL IRWIN, Clayton county.
Mr. SPEAR, Henry county.
Dr. GEO. E. WHITE, Fulton county.
LEMUEL KENDRICK, Fulton county.
M. B. D. VAUGHN, Clayton county.
Dr. COWAN, DeKalb county.
B. H. HARPER, Fairburn, Ga.
J. H. BORN, Lithonia, Ga.
JACKSON, GRAHAM, Milton county.
W. S. SMITH,
R. H. ELLIOTT, Jonesboro.
Col. S. G. HOWELL, Gwinnett county.
J. R. MAFFETT, Lawrenceville, Ga.
JOHN C. ROGERS, Fulton county.
Rev. C. W. THOMAS, Atlanta.

And many others whose names we have not space to insert.

I offer to the trade 100 tons of the Chesapeake Guano, and a constant supply of Land Plaster.
A. K. SEAGO,
Commission Merchant,
Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE,

FORTY CITY LOTS in and near Atlanta; most of them unimproved. Will be sold on easy terms, by A. K. SEAGO,
Corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets,
aug18-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

P. E. MCDANIEL. C. H. STRONG. B. F. MOSES.
McDANIEL, STRONG & CO.,
Cotton Warehouse
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner Prior and Hunter Sts.,
In sight of the Passenger Depot, and near the United States and American Hotels,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

WITH the advent of another Cotton Season, we renew to our friends and patrons the offer of our service in the storage and sale of their cotton. We have demonstrated the fact by the experience of past seasons, and particularly of the last, that Atlanta is one of the best interior cotton markets of the South. This is due chiefly to her situation; being on the direct route from the producing districts to the large seaport marts, and having the advantage of three routes to New York, via Savannah, Charleston and Norfolk, all of which are freely and satisfactorily used. The importance of Atlanta as a cotton market was, during the last season, acknowledged by the New York buyers, many of whom made extensive purchases, which with the local competition enabled us to realize the most satisfactory prices; relatively higher in most instances than could have been obtained by our consignors, by shipments to more distant points.

The members of our firm are all men of large experience in cotton, and well known in the community. Our Warehouse cannot be surpassed, being of large dimensions, completely sheltered, and fire-proof. Every money facility usual in such cases we are prepared to furnish.

McDANIEL, STRONG & Co.
aug 27-d3m

Castle Rock Coal!

We are now prepared to furnish this
CELEBRATED COAL
IN ANY QUANTITY,
EITHER for manufacturing or domestic use. Having established a
Yard Opposite Our Warehouse,
for the receipt and delivery of the same, families can be supplied at short notice when
Orders are Left at Our Office.

THIS COAL being free from Sulphur and not liable to slack by exposure, renders it superior for purposes above named. Prices, at our yard, are as follows:
Lump Coal, per Car Load, 25c. ₱ bushel of 80 lbs.
" " Less than " 30 " "
Fine " " per " 30 " "
" " Less than " 25 " "

Orders respectfully solicited and contracts made for shipments from the mines direct. We will also furnish COKE of the very best quality, when desired, at lowest prices.
GLENN, WRIGHT & CARR.
Atlanta, September 10 1868 sept11d3m

A PRIZE

FOR EVERY ONE,

AT

I. T. BANKS'

SHOE AND LEATHER STORE.

FOR the least possible amount of Gold, Silver or Greenbacks, you can buy

Boots, Shoes,
Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather,
Upper Leather,
French and American Calf and Kip Skins,
Linings, Bindings, Trappings,
Blacksmiths Aprons, and
Shoe-maker's Tools

of all kinds, in large or small quantities.

Upwards of one hundred cases of the above goods received this week, and more on the way.

I. T. BANKS,
Rawson's Building,
Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.
aug23

JNO. W. WALKER, Augusta, Ga. GEO. A. ALLEN, Fredericksburg, Va. JNO. T. TRUTLEN, Selma, Ala.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated ourselves together under the style of

WALKER, ALLEN & TRUTLEN,
—AS—
COTTON FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

In this city, and would solicit from our friends and the public generally,

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, GRAIN AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Especial attention will be given to orders for BAGGING, ROPE, etc. When desired, will make usual advances on Produce in store.
WALKER, ALLEN & TRUTLEN,
Savannah, Ga., Sept 9 d2m Office, No. 8 Drayton Street.

No Politics in Business!

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE,
KEROSENE, SIXTY CENTS PER GALLON,
2,000 POUNDS OF BLUE STONE,
Pure Liquors and Wines with the Tax Off!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED With Skill, Accuracy, AND DISPATCH, *Satisfaction* GUARANTEED!

Rare Toilet Articles, French Perfumery, Pomades, Soaps, Combs,

Patent Medicines, Concentrated Flavoring Extracts.

Pure Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw, fresh from the Crushers, by the Gallon or Barrel.

Iron Requires no Grinding and Less Oil in Mixing Than any Other Metallic Paint.

Pure Train, Tanners' and Machine Oils, by the Gallon or Barrel.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated "Richmond Metallic Paint," Warranted the Best Mineral Paint in the Market; Contains 75½ Per Cent.

All the above Articles, in *Quality* the *Best*, in Quantity *Abundant*. Prices *Low for Cash.*

J. S. WILLSON, M. D., (Successor to Willson & Crane,)
sept19d Under National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

THE UNION RESTORED!

POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED!

NOW, if you want your PHYSICAL INFIRMITIES removed, call on

SWANSON & BOYKIN,
DRUGGISTS,
WHITEHALL : : : : : : : : : : : STREET,
And Get a Bottle of
DR. LAWRENCE'S ROSADALIS,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,
Which is the PANACEA for All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood.

We have also in store everything to be found in a
FIRST-CLASS DRUG HOUSE.
SUCH AS,
PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, PUTTY,
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
All The Popular Patent Medicines,
PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &C.

PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED at all hours, day and night, by a competent Pharmaceutist
aug4

UNIVERSAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF NEW YORK.

Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Co. in the U. States.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First Class, healthy lives.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

Of the STOCK system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium, for stated sum insured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED, and CERTAIN, in lieu of a high rate of premium and promised dividend, which is Distant, Contingent and Uncertain—this so-called dividend being merely a return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance.

☞ The premiums charged by the "UNIVERSAL" are nearly one third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

The "UNIVERSAL" desires to call the particular attention of Agents and others to the new "Return Premium Table," which has been prepared by the Actuary of the Company. It will be seen that these Rates average less than the ordinary rates charged by Mutuals. The inducement offered by this Table are equal to a reversionary dividend of one hundred per cent. of all premiums paid.

RATES TO SECURE $1,000 AT DEATH, WITH A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS PAID.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate	Ten Payments Rate.	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
25	$21.49	$37.48	45	$ 53.48	$ 79.19
30	25.50	43.10	50	74.57	106.57
35	31.24	51.04	55	106.27	142.89
40	40.07	62.44	60	163.25	201.61

EXAMPLE.—A man aged 30 insures his life for $1,000, and pays $43.10 per annum on the 10 payment plan, and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $215.50, his policy will be paid for $1,215.50

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

William Walker, President; Alexander W. Bradford, Counsellor at Law; Henry M. Alexander, Randolph, Alexander & Green; Samuel D. Babcock, Babcock, Bros. & Co.; William C. Lambert, Geo. C. Richardson & Co.; Henry A. Smythe, Collector Port of New York; Martin Bates, Bates, jr., & Co; James M. Holsted, President American Fire Insurance Co.; George S. Coe, President American Exchange Bank; Henry Day, Lord, Day & Lord, Counsellors at Law; Alfred Brady, Ex-Mayor city of New York; Robt L. Kennedy, 20, 5th Avenue; Sheppard Homans, Jr., Mutual Life Insurance Co.; George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Co.; Frederick S. Markoe, M. D., 4, East seventh street; Samuel W. Torrey, 22, Exchange Place; John T. Smith, M. D., 34, East Fourteenth street; Henry A. Hurlbut, late President Second National Bank; Robert R. Agnew, M. D., 204, Fifth Avenue; John Wadsworth, New York city; George A. Peters, M. D., 8, West Twenty-ninth street; William T. Bladgett, William Tilden & Nephew; J. C. Goodrich, Hartford; Henry J. Furber, Vice President.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM WALKER, President. HENRY J. FURBER, Vice Pres't. JOHN H. BEWLEY, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

This Company having established a "SOUTHERN BRANCH OFFICE" in this city for the transaction of its business in the Southern States, parties wishing Agencies will please address the undersigned. Office Alabama street, next door East of Atlanta National Bank.

June16-d1aw J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Manager, Southern Department.

Up Country Farm For Sale.

CONTAINING 625 ACRES, in Bartow County, 8 miles from Cartersville, 6 from Cassville. Good land. Well watered. 400 Acres cleared, balance well timbered. Good Dwelling House, Gin House and Screw, good society, Church and School.
PRICE, $10 PER ACRE.
Will sell Crop and Stock if wanted. Look at growing Crop and satisfy yourself before you buy.
Terms: CASH. McMASTER, CROMP & Co.
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 9th, 1868. 42d

TO THE TRADE

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO
200 Packages,
FROM THE VERY FINEST to COMMON
DLING, on hand and for sale,
LOW DOWN.
PAUL JONES JR.
No. 1 [illegible]

The Daily Constitution.

DAILY CIRCULATION OVER 2,000!

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OCTOBER 1.

Footsteps of the Angels.

When the hours of day are numbered,
And the voices of the night
Wake the better soul, that slumbered,
To a holy, calm delight;

Ere the evening lamps are lighted,
And, like phantoms grim and tall,
Shadows from the fitful fire-light,
Dance upon the parlor wall;

Then the forms of the departed
Enter at the open door;
The beloved, the true-hearted,
Come to visit me once more;

He, the young and strong, who cherished
Noble longings for the strife,
By the roadside fell and perished,
Weary with the march of life!

They, the holy ones, and weakly,
Who the cross of suffering bore,
Folded their pale hands so meekly,
Spake with us on earth no more!

And with the being beauteous
Who unto thy youth was given,
More than all things else to love me,
And is now a saint in Heaven.

With a slow and noiseless footstep
Comes that messenger divine,
Takes the vacant chair beside me,
Lays her gentle hands in mine;

And she sits and gazes at me
With those deep and tender eyes,
Like the stars, so still and saintlike,
Looking downward from the skies.

Uttered not, yet comprehended,
Is the spirit's voiceless prayer;
Soft rebukes, in blessings ended,
Breathing from her lips of air.

Oh, though oft depressed and lonely,
All my tears are laid aside,
If I but remember only
Such as these have lived and died!

CURIOUS FACTS.

The Tidal Phenomena of the Earthquake.

From the New York Tribune.]

One of the most striking of the phenomena attending earthquakes is the effect produced on the sea by these convulsions, especially when the earthquake is near the shore. In an earthquake there is an undulation of the solid crust of the earth, and the influence of this earth-wave being communicated to the sea, causes the latter to swell and retire from the beach, and the great wave rolls in upon the shore. This is frequently the case in the immediate locality of the earthquake; but it sometimes happens that the influence of the disturbing agencies upon the sea extends to a considerable distance from the place where the earthquake occurs. The late terrible earthquake furnishes some curious and highly interesting facts bearing upon these points—facts well worthy the attention of scientific men. In this earthquake the sea was terribly agitated along the whole western coast of South America, and along the northern coast of the same side of the continent, as well as on the shores of the Sandwich Islands, the disturbance of the ocean consequent on the subterranean convulsions were sensibly experienced. In Peru several of the ports were submerged by mountain waves rolling in from the Pacific with terrific violence, sweeping everything before them. On the southern coast of Chili, at Talachuana, a whaling station, distant fully 1,400 miles from Africa, at about 11 o'clock on the night of the 13th of August, that is about six hours after the catastrophe in Peru and Ecuador had taken place, a great tidal wave swept into the bay, submerging a greater part of the town of Talachuana and Tome. But, more remarkable still, tidal phenomena of a similar character to those which appeared on the southern coast of the continent showed themselves on the coast of California, at a distance of nearly 4,000 miles from Peru. Thus a letter appears in the Los Angelos Star, from a Mr. E. Hewitt, describing a tidal phenomenon witnessed at Wilmington, Southern California, on the 11th of August, at about 7 o'clock on the morning of that day. He says: "The tide was observed to be running in with unusual velocity for about fifteen minutes, and then to suddenly turn and run out for about the same length of time with the same unexampled rapidity. It is now 9 o'clock in the evening, and the same running in and running out, at intervals of from fifteen to twenty-five minues for each direction, has been going on since it was first observed this morning. Capt. Polhamus, of the steamer Cricket, informs me that in crossing the bar to-day he observed the water fall five feet in eight minutes, and to immediately rise the same number of feet in the same space of time. Another unexampled peculiarity of this never-before-heard-of tidal freak is that the water from the sea would run up on one side of the channel and *down* the other side at the same time." The same day the irregularities in the tides in the Oakland creek were noticed by several persons. The tide alternately rose and fell, and it was observed at the foot of Washington street in Oakland, that while driftwood floated toward the mouth of the creek, the water was gradually rising. On the morning of the 13th, according to a telegram from San Francisco, which appeared at the time in the Tribune, a series of waves commenced flowing upon the coast off San Pedro, causing the tide to rise sixty-three or sixty-four feet above the ordinary high-water mark, which was followed by the falling of the tide an equal distance below the usual low-water mark. The rise and fall occurred regularly every half hour for several hours. Thus it appears that the tidal upheaving produced by the earthquake traveled about 4,000 milles in about thirty-six hours.

THE WRONG WAY—*Lamentable Failure of the Revival Movement in Water Street.*—The "superlatively wicked one" was discovered on the sidewalk in front of his famous dance-house, the centre figure of a group of half a dozen persons who were engaged discussing the revival movement. Some one having asked why it was that the women had left off attending the prayer meetings, John Allen answered, with much warmth and feeling, "For the reason that some of those who pretended to be so anxious to save the souls of the poor girls behaved like brutes to them. Aye, worse than brutes. I persuaded the girls to attend the meetings, telling them if it did not do them any good it would not do them any harm. I used all my influence to get the poor creatures to attend, and afterward I was sorry that I had done so. Very sorry. I have not lived among them for seventeen years without learning something about them. I know their vices and their virtues. Yes, you may sneer, sir, I said virtues; some of them have many virtues. They have feelings also—feelings which those missionaries should have respected, but did not. They would have been treated more considerately on Blackwell's Island than they were at those meetings. One preacher cried, "Oh, God! we thank Thee that these scarlet whores of Babylon have come to seek salvation." Another pointed them out, exclaiming, "Behold the harlots whom we are going to take to Jesus!" and so the poor girls were hooted at, stared at, and finally shamed from repentance. I have great influence in this street. Every girl likes me. If I (were to round now and tell them I had no money, they would gladly give me their last dollar. They would do almost anything for me; but I could not persuade them to attend one of these prayer-meetings again, nor would I try to do so unless I were sure that they would receive Christian treatment. It was a shame and a burning shame to thrust those poor girls in that way, for the majority of them are more sinned against than sinners. Many of them might have been saved, had they been properly treated, and the angels must have wept to see they saw them driven away."

As Allen concluded one of his listeners pressed forward and exclaimed, "Give me your hand, John! They call you the wickedest man in New York, and I hope to God you are, for in that case it isn't such a bad place as most people suppose."—*New York Herald, 25th ult.*

☞ Judge Cadwalder decides that a policy of life insurance is not exempt under

THE CONSTITUTION,

Daily and Semi-Weekly,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

BY CAREY W. STYLES & CO.

Daily Circulation Over 2,000.

Semi-Weekly Circulation 1,500.

THE CONSTITUTION is intensely DEMOCRATIC

and neither pains, enterprise, nor money will be spared, in the efforts of the Proprietors, to make it a leading organ, and one of the first papers in the South.

THE CONSTITUTION has scarcely laid aside its baptismal robes, and yet its circulation is equal to, if not greater, than any political paper in Georgia. This unparalleled success is mainly attributable to the industry and enterprise which have characterized its management.

As its name imports, it is battling for the Constitution and the liberties of the people; and the patronage it has received, assures the Proprietors that their labors are appreciated, and their policy endorsed.

As an advertising medium, THE CONSTITUTION is, perhaps, superior to any paper published in the State, its circulation being confined to no particular locality, but extending from one end of the State to the other, and from the Savannah to the Chattahoochee.

The Proprietors intend to relax[illegible] of their energy, but will add new features of interest and more vigorous enterprise as patronage increases; and they hope in future, as in the past, to merit the good will and plaudits of their generous readers.

DAILY, PER ANNUM	$10 00
" SIX MONTHS	5 00
" ONE MONTH	1 00
SEMI-WEEKLY, PER ANNUM	$3 00
" SIX MONTHS	1 50
" THREE MONTHS	1 00

THE CONSTITUTION is intensely DEMOCRATIC

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SEMI-WEEKLY, PER ANNUM	$3 00
" SIX MONTHS	1 50
" THREE MONTHS	1 00

THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Office: 663 Broadway, (CORNER OF BOND STREET), NEW YORK.

THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION is organized under the General Laws of the State of New York.

OBJECT.

The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment, within forty days after the death of a member, of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to his or her heirs.

MEMBERSHIP FEES.

The membership fees are Six Dollars at joining, (for which a policy will be furnished), and one dollar and ten cents on the death of each member, of which one dollar will be given. One dollar from each member goes to the widow or heirs of the deceased member, and the ten cents for the expense of collecting.

INVESTMENTS.

The By-Laws of the Association require that one-third of the money received as new member's fees shall be used as a standing fund to meet payments falling due by the relinquishment of members. This fund is held by the National Trust Company, and will be invested in United States bonds or real estate, or bond and mortgage upon New York City property, which property shall be double the value of the money so loaned.

THE FUNDS.

The remaining two-thirds, after paying the expenses of the Association, shall be invested in real estate in the City of New York, or in bond and mortgage on property in the City of New York, the interest of which shall go to pay the current expenses of the Association. If a deceased member leaves no heir, the money becomes the property of the Association, with the proviso that the expenses of burial shall be paid out of such funds—said expenses, however, not to exceed one hundred dollars.

A member failing to pay his fee of one dollar and ten cents within thirty days from date of notice forfeits all claims upon the Association, and also forfeits all money previously paid. In the Pacific States this time is extended to sixty days. A member having no permanent residence must notify the Secretary, and appoint a representative to pay his fees.

When members choose they can send Eleven Dollars to the Treasurer to prepay their fees, which sum will pay for ten deaths, thus saving the trouble of sending $1 10 each time. No man is so poor that he cannot pay Six Dollars now and $1 10 occasionally, thus securing $5,000 to his heirs. The average number of dollars each person will have to pay to secure $5,000 will be $39 per year, a little over 75 cents per week. This makes this mode of insurance cost about one-sixth what they would have to pay any regular Insurance Company for a $5,000 policy.

The Company is divided into ten classes for men and ten classes for women. As soon as these classes are filled ten new classes will be formed. Men and women are not allowed in the same classes. Every thing is done to make each class equal.

Series I.

CLASSES.

In class A all persons bet'n the ages of	15	&	20 y'rs.
" B " " "	20	"	25 "
" C " " "	25	"	30 "
" D " " "	30	"	35 "
" E " " "	35	"	40 "
" F " " "	40	"	45 "
" G " " "	45	"	50 "
" H " " "	50	"	55 "
" I " " "	55	"	60 "
" K " " "	60	"	65 "

The classes for women are the same as above. Any one that is found to give his or her age wrong will be expelled, and the moneys paid forfeited to the Association. Each class is limited to 5,000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member, and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies *belonging to the same class he or she may be a member of.*

A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar of a member of another class dies. Each class is INDEPENDENT, *having no connection with any other.*

ILLUSTRATION.

Class "A" has 5,000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5,000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

ADVANTAGES.

The advantage of this Association over ordinary Life Insurance Companies are: No panics can break it; the fees are so small, and required to be paid at such long intervals, that any man can secure to his family a competency upon his death.

HOW TO BECOME MEMBERS.

Any one desiring to become a member must send Six Dollars, in Check, Bank Draft, Postal Order, or by Express, the expressage being paid by the applicant. *Under no circumstances will the Association be responsible for moneys sent but in this way.* Persons paying agents otherwise than by check, postal order, or draft, do it at their own risk. All checks, &c., must be made payable to the order of W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer. Accompanying the money must be a paper giving the applicant's full name—Age—Birthplace—Present Occupation—Who the Policy is in favor of—Post Office address—Town, County and State. *Also, a Medical Certificate,* setting forth the physical condition, and whether, in opinion of the Doctor examining, the applicant is a proper person to be insured. Blank forms of application for membership will be sent upon application.

Agents are not allowed to receive money but in the form of a check, draft or postal order, made payable to the order of W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer.

Each member ought to try to make new members, by so doing he benefits himself. No letter will be noticed that does not contain a 3-cent postage stamp to prepay postage.

All communications should be addressed

Manhattan Co-Operative Relief Association,
638 BROADWAY, (Cor. of Bond Street).

TRUSTEES: E. McMURDY, ELSON T. WRIGHT, Pres't Star Met. Co. W. S. CARMAN, Pres't Stuyvesant Bank. H. W. FORD, Cash., Bank of Republic. L. W. MURRAY.

OFFICERS: E. McMURDY, President. ELSON T. WRIGHT, Vice-President. W. S. CARMAN, Treasurer. LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary. JOHN A. ROBINSON, M. D., Exam. Phys. Q. R. GRAY, M. D., Exam'g Physician.

N. B.—Parties paying agents in money do so at their own risk. The Association will not be responsible for money so paid.

A General Agent wanted for each State and Territory. General Agents will be required to give the best of references, and proper bonds. Agents wanted in every town in the United States and Canadas.

A doctor will be in attendance at the office to examine applicants.

☞ Circulars can be had at this office.

sep20 d1m

CLAYTON & ADAIR,

Commission Merchants,

Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.,

HAVE ON HAND and to arrive, for sale for CASH,
100 bags Cohen's Choice Family Flour,
200 " Extra and Family of other mills.
150 " Fresh Ground Corn Meal,
50,000 pounds Clear Bacon Sides,
2,000 bushels Prime White Corn,
2,000 pounds Sole and Upper Leather,
25 Doz Calf Skins,
20 bales Cotton Yarns, Assorted Numbers,
5 bales Striped Osnaburgs,
25 tons Soluble Pacific Guano,
10 " Mape's Phosphate of Lime,
100 boxes Soap, "Queen of England,"
200 kegs Virginia Salt,
Sugar, Coffee, Candles, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Smoking Tobacco, &c., &c.

Also, we are Agents for Wilder's Patent Fire-proof Safe, American Scale Co., and Gullett's Improved Patent Steel Brush Cotton Gins.

Send us your orders. Yours truly,
aug28-3m CLAYTON & ADAIR.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE!

THE ALBANY TRI-WEEKLY NEWS

IS OFFERED FOR SALE!

BEING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO RUN BOTH THE CONSTITUTION and the NEWS, without fatal neglect to one or the other, I propose to sell the latter.

The NEWS is in a flourishing condition, having a liberal Circulation, and as much Advertising Patronage as it can accommodate. It has yielded handsome profits since I purchased it in October last; and in practical hands, with vigor in its editorial management, can be made the best paying paper in Georgia. There is a well appointed,

Job Office Attached,

And the Job Work of the City will run the establishment if rightly managed.

There are two PRESSES, one of Hoe's Drum Cylinder, and one Washington Hand Press in good order, and material enough to run a Daily and Weekly. I will sell on liberal terms if application is made within Thirty Days.

Address CAREY W. STYLES,
CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga.
or STYLES & EVANS,
Albany, Ga.

☞ The Press requested to notice.

sept

For Sale or Rent.

One of the largest, most convenient and best located Stores in the city. Suitable for a Wholesale Provision Grain, or Commission Business.

Possession 1st of October. W. KETCHUM.

Also some of the BEST UNIMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY in the city for sale.

WM. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.,

GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLD STAND, DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.

KEEP constantly in store a large stock of Provisions and Groceries. We most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock by buyers, before making their purchases. We make cash purchases, therefore, get goods on the best terms, and are content with very small profits.

We are now receiving A WELL ASSORTED STOCK of Choice Family Groceries, embracing Coffee, of all grades, Sugars, Teas, Spices, Peppers, Cheese, Fish, Tobacco, Cigars, and all other articles to be found in a First Class Grocery House.

W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR, Pure Cider Vinegar, and Maderia Wine for cooking purposes,
W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

THE PURE POPLAR LOG WHISKY, as originally introduced by us, a good supply constantly on hand and sold *only* by us, unless purchased from us. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

Bird's Eye Lime.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS for Rogers' Celebrated Birds Eye Lime. No better Lime for all purposes is manufactured in this country.

If you wish good masonry, plastering, or a fertilizer, use the purest lime. We keep constantly on hand, fresh from kilns, a good supply, and can furnish promptly, any quantity desired. Every barrel guaranteed.

sep25-d3t W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

BACON, BACON. We have now in store and on sale 75,000 lbs. Bacon Sides, Shoulders and Hams. LARD—Best Leaf—Tierces, Kegs and Cans. W. M. WILLIAMS & BRO.

July 22d, 1868. 63m

First Baptist Church.

A FAIR, commencing on the 6th, and ending on the 10th of October, 1868, will be held in the city of Atlanta by the Building Committee and the ladies of the First Baptist Church, for the purpose of raising funds to complete their Church Building, which is now in process of erection.

Donations to the Fair are respectfully solicited. Business Houses, Manufacturing Companies &c., will receive due publicity from the exhibition of their contributions.

Contributions should be marked, "Donations, for First Baptist Church, Atlanta, Ga."

The most spacious hall in the city has been procured for the occasion, and will be gorgeously decorated with rare flowers and evergreens from the coast.

The following generous offers have been made to the Church:

Our Roads will pass all visitors to the Fair (to be held in the city of Atlanta in October next) coming and returning for one fare. Will also transport all donations to the Fair free of charge.

L. P. Grant, Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

C. Wallace, Superintendent Western and Atlantic Railroad.

E. W. Cole, Superintendent Georgia Railroad.

A. J. White, Superintendent Macon and Western Railroad.

H. T. Peake, General Superintendent South Carolina Railroad.

Virgil Powers, Engineer and Superintendent Southwestern Railroad.

Daniel Cram, Superintendent Montgomery and West Point Railroad.

Wade S. Lathan, President Rome Railroad.

Isaac Benson, Superintendent East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad.

E. H. Ewing, Superintendent Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

J. B. Hexie, East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

W. J. Ross, General Superintendent Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

W. M. Wadley, President Central Railroad and Banking Company.

The Southern Express Company will transport all donations to the First Baptist Church Fair free of charge over the Railroads terminating at Atlanta, Ga. E. HULBERT,
July 17, 1868. Ag't Southern Express Co.

OFFICE PULMAN, KIMBALL & RAMSEY'S SLEEPING CAR COMPANY,
Atlanta, Ga. July 18, 1868.

Visitors to the Fair for the benefit of the First Baptist Church of this city, to be held in October next, will be passed over our lines, coming and returning, for one fare. N. J. KIMBALL,
General Manager.

We will charge only half rates to persons visiting the Fair to be held in the city of Atlanta, in October next, by the First Baptist Church.

E. B. POND, Proprietor National Hotel.
SASSEEN, YORK & JOURDAN, U. S. Hotel.
WHITE & WHITLOCK, American Hotel.

aug8

JAMES H. ANDERSON. LOUIS F. ANDERSON.

J. H. ANDERSON & SON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GENERAL PRODUCE

AND

Commission Merchants,

THIRD STREET,

Adjoining Hardeman & Sparks' Warehouse

MACON GA.

June16-d6m

Geo. L. Anderson & Co.,

GROCERS,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Mitchell street, near Whitehall,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

IN STORE:

20 HHDS. CLEAR SIDES,
40 do Shoulders,
40 barrels Mackerel,
100 sacks Coffee,
15 barrels Sugar,
12 barrels Lard,
20 kegs Lard,

Mackerel, Rice, Vinegar, Starch, Candles, Soap, Crockery Ware, Shoes, &c., &c., for sale cheap for cash, or exchanged for Wheat at their price.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

WANTED,

2,000 BUSHELS CHOICE WHEAT, by the 20th instant, for which a fair price will be paid.

G. L. ANDERSON & CO.

Atlanta, Ga., June 16, 1868—d6m

T. S. SCOTT. T. H. JOHNSON. B. B. LOCKETT.

RUSS, JOHNSON & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

OFFICE DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

☞ Collections attended to and Remittances promptly made.

ALBANY, GEORGIA.

FOR SALE!

FLOUR.

300 BARS Double Extra and Choice Family, to arrive.
50 Bbls. Refined and Brown Sugars,
A few barrels Golden Syrup,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
20 bbls. Refined and Brown Sugars,
500 bars Soap,
40 bbls. Plaster of Paris,
40 bbls. Hydraulic Cement,
30,000 lbs. Sweet's Iron Ties.

BACON

50 casks Clear and Clear Rib Sides,
6 tierces Sugar-cured canvassed Hams,
10,000 lbs. Smoked Bacon Shoulders,
Mess Pork—a small lot,
Segars,
Tobacco,
Fine Cut Smoking Tobacco,
Candles,
Soda,
Soap.

For sale on reasonable terms to the trade.

A. K. SEAGO,
Grocer and Commission Merchant.

The Turnip Crop.

WE advise the application of three to five hundred pounds of Chesapeake Guano per acre on land planted in Turnips. If the seed has already been sown, the Guano should be used immediately a top dressing, which we guarantee will increase the production from one hundred to five hundred per cent. This crop should be made profitable, for domestic use and for marketing purposes.

We take pleasure in referring to the following gentlemen who have used the Chesapeake Guano:

Col. W. B. C. PUCKETT, Cherokee Co.
Mr. B. H. BROOMHEAD, West End, Atlanta.
GEO. T. BOROUGHS, Milton county.
PHILIP GRAHAM, Cherokee county.
Dr. SAMUEL IRWIN, Clayton county.
Mr. SPEAR, Henry county.
Dr. GEO. E. WHITE, Fulton county.
LEMUEL KENDRICK, Fulton county.
M. B. D. VAUGHN, Clayton county.
Dr. COWAN, DeKalb county.
B. H. HARPER, Fairburn, Ga.
J. H. BORN, Lithonia, Ga.
JACKSON, GRAHAM, Milton county.
W. S. SMITH, Cherokee county.
R. H. ELLIOTT, Jonesboro.
Col. S. G. HOWELL, Gwinnett county.
J. R. MAFFETT, Lawrenceville, Ga.
JOHN C. ROGERS, Fulton county.
Rev. C. W. THOMAS, Atlanta.

And many others whose names we have not space to insert.

I offer to the trade 100 tons of the Chesapeake Guano, and a constant supply of Land Plaster.

A. K. SEAGO,
Commission Merchant,
Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE.

FORTY CITY LOTS in and near Atlanta; most of them unimproved. Will be sold on easy terms, by

A. K. SEAGO,
Corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets,
aug18-d3m Atlanta, Ga.

F. E. McDANIEL. C. H. STRONG. B. F. MOSES.

McDANIEL, STRONG & CO.,

Cotton Warehouse

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner Prior and Hunter Sts.,

In sight of the Passenger Depot, and near the United States and American Hotels,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

WITH the advent of another Cotton Season, we renew to our friends and patrons the offer of our service in the storage and sale of their cotton. We have demonstrated the fact by the experience of past seasons, and particularly of the last, that Atlanta is one of the best interior cotton markets of the South. This is due chiefly to her situation; being on the direct route from the producing districts to the large seaport marts, and having the advantage of three routes to New York, via Savannah, Charleston and Norfolk, all of which are direct and satisfactorily used. The importance of Atlanta as a cotton market was, during the last season, acknowledged by the New York buyers, many of whom made extensive purchases, which with the local competition enabled us to realize the most satisfactory prices; relatively higher in most instances than could have been obtained by our consignors, by shipments to more distant points.

The members of our firm are all men of large experience in cotton, and well known in the community. Our Warehouse cannot be surpassed, being of large dimensions, completely sheltered and fire-proof. Every money facility usual in such cases we are prepared to furnish.

McDANIEL, STRONG & Co.

aug 27-d3m

Castle Rock Coal!

We are now prepared to furnish this

CELEBRATED COAL

IN ANY QUANTITY,

EITHER for manufacturing or domestic use. Having established a

Yard Opposite Our Warehouse,

for the receipt and delivery of the same, families can be supplied at short notice when

Orders are Left at Our Office.

THIS COAL being free from Sulphur and not liable to slack by exposure, renders it superior for purposes above named. Prices, at our yard, are as follows:

Lump Coal, per Car Load, 25c. ₱ bushel of 80 lbs.
" " Less than " 30 " "
Fine " per " 20 " "
" " Less than " 25 " "

Orders respectfully solicited and contracts made for shipments from the mines direct. We will also furnish COKE of the very best quality, when desired, at lowest prices.

GLENN, WRIGHT & CARR.
Atlanta, September 16 1868 sept16d3m

A PRIZE

FOR EVERY ONE,

AT

I. T. BANKS'

SHOE AND LEATHER STORE.

FOR the least possible amount of Gold, Silver or Greenbacks, you can buy

Boots, Shoes,

Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather,

Upper Leather,

French and American Calf and Kip Skins,

Linings, Bindings, Trappings,

Blacksmiths Aprons, and

Shoe-maker's Tools

of all kinds, in large or small quantities.

Upwards of one hundred cases of the above goods received this week, and more on the way.

I. T. BANKS,
Rawson's Building,
Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.
aug23

JNO. W. WALKER, Augusta, Ga. GEO. A. ALLEN, Fulton Co. JNO. F. TREUTLEN, Indiana, Ala.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

We have this day associated ourselves together under the style of

WALKER, ALLEN & TREUTLEN,

—AS—

COTTON FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

In this city, and would solicit from our friends and the public generally,

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, GRAIN AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Especial attention will be given to orders for BAGGING, ROPE, etc. When desired, will make usual advances on Produce in store.

WALKER, ALLEN & TREUTLEN,
Savannah, Ga., Sept19d2m Office, No. 8 Drayton Street.

No Politics in Business!

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE,

KEROSENE, SIXTY CENTS PER GALLON,

2,000 POUNDS OF BLUE STONE,

Pure Liquors and Wines with the Tax Off!

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED With Skill, Accuracy, —AND— DISPATCH, AND *Satisfaction* GUARANTEED!

Rare Toilet Articles, French Perfumery, Pomades, Soaps, Combs,

Patent Medicines, Concentrated Flavoring Extracts.

Pure Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw, fresh from the Crushers, by the Gallon or Barrel.

Iron Requires no Grinding and Less Oil in Mixing Than any Other Metallic Paint.

Pure Train, Tanners' and Machine Oils, by the Gallon or Barrel.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated "Richmond Metallic Paint," Warranted the Best Mineral Paint in the Market; Contains 75½ Per Cent.

All the above Articles, in *Quality* the *Best*, in Quantity *Abundant*. Prices *Low for Cash*.

J. S. WILLSON, M. D., (Successor to Willson & Crane,)
sept19d Under National Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

THE UNION RESTORED!

POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED!

NOW, if you want your PHYSICAL INFIRMITIES removed, call on

SWANSON & BOYKIN,

DRUGGISTS,

WHITEHALL : : : : : : : : : : STREET,

And Get a Bottle of

DR. LAWRENCE'S ROSADALIS,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

Which is the PANACEA for All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood.

We have also in store everything to be found in a

FIRST-CLASS DRUG HOUSE.

SUCH AS,

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, PUTTY,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

All The Popular Patent Medicines,

PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &C.

PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED at all hours, day and night, by a competent Pharmacentist
aug4

UNIVERSAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

A GOOD MAN Leaveth an INHERITANCE. PROV. XIII. 22.

OF NEW YORK.

Office No. 69, Liberty Street.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Co. in the U. States.

The Business of this Company is exclusively confined to the Insurance of First Class, healthy lives.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

Of the STOCK system of Life Insurance, as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium, a stated sum insured, which is IMMEDIATE, SECURED, and CERTAIN, in lieu of a high rate of premium and promised dividend, which is Distant, Contingent and Uncertain—this so-called dividend being merely a return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance.

☞ The premiums charged by the "UNIVERSAL" are nearly one third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

The "UNIVERSAL" desires to call the particular attention of Agents and others to the new "Return Premium Table," which has been prepared by the Actuary of the Company. It will be seen that these Rates average less than the ordinary rates charged by Mutuals. The indemnity offered by this Table are equal to a reversionary dividend of one hundred per cent. of all premiums paid.

RATES TO SECURE $1,000 AT DEATH, WITH A RETURN OF ALL PREMIUMS PAID.

AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate	Ten Payments Rate.	AGE.	Ordinary Life Rate.	Ten Payments Rate.
25	$21.49	$37.48	45	$ 53.48	$ 79.15
30	25.50	43.10	50	74.57	104.57
35	31.34	51.04	55	108.27	142.88
40	40.07	62.44	60	163.25	201.01

EXAMPLE.—A man aged 30 insures his life for $1,000, and pays $43 10 per annum on the 10 payment plan, and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $215.50, his policy will be paid for $1,215.50

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

William Walker, President; Alexander W. Bradford, Counsellor at Law; Henry M. Alexander, Randolph, Alexander & Green; Samuel D. Babcock, Babcock, Bros. & Co.; Geo. C. Richardson & Co; Henry A. Smythe, Collector Port of New York; Martin Bates, Bates, jr., & Co; James M. Holsted, President American Fire Insurance Co.; George S. Coe, President American Exchange Bank; Henry Day, Lord, Day & Lord, Counsellors at Law; William F. Brady, Ex-Mayor city of New York; Boot L. Kennedy, 20, 5th Avenue; Sheppard Homans, Actuary Mutual Life Insurance Co.; George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Co.; Thomas B. Marion, M. D., 4, East seventh street; Samuel W. Torrey, 22, Exchange Place; John T. Metcalf, M. D., 34, East Fourteenth street; Henry A. Huribut, late President Second National Bank; Robert R. Agnew, M. D., 294, Fifth Avenue; John Wadsworth, New York city; George A. Peters, M. D., 8, West Twenty-ninth street; William T. Bladgett, William Tilden & Nephew; J. C. Goodrich, Brooklyn; Henry J. Furber, Vice President.

OFFICERS:

WILLIAM WALKER, President. HENRY J. FURBER, Vice Pres'nt. JOHN H. BEWLEY, 2d Vice Pres't.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary. EDWARD W. LAMBERT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

This Company having established a "SOUTHERN BRANCH OFFICE" in this city for the transaction of its business in the Southern States, parties wishing Agencies will please address us or call at our office, Alabama street, next door East of Atlanta National Bank.

J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Manager,
Southern Department.
june16-d1aw

Up Country Farm For Sale.

CONTAINING 625 ACRES, in Bartow County, 7 miles from Cartersville, 6 from Cassville. Good land. Well watered. 400 Acres cleared, balance well timbered. Good Dwelling House, Gin House and Screw, good society, Church and School.

PRICE, $10 PER ACRE.

Will sell Crop and Stock if wanted. Look at growing Crop and satisfy yourself before you buy.

Terms: CASH. McMASTER, CRAWFORD & Co.
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 9th, 1868. 42m sept 9-d1m

TO THE TRADE

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO

200 Packages,

FROM the VERY FINEST to COMMON,

ON HAND and for sale,

LOW DOWN.

PAUL JONES, JR.,
No. 1 Peachtree st.